The New-York Times.

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THE SPANISH GUNBOATS

Object of the Recent Proceedings by the Government.

OFFICIAL COPY OF THE LIBEL.

A Legal Release of the Vessels Sought.

An Affair Between the United States and the Contractors.

No Interference on the Part of Spain.

Proceedings Against the Flotilla to be Commenced To-day—Is Cuba Recognized by the Neutrality Act?—Recruiting Sailors for the Flotilla—Important Statement by the Gunboat Contractor.

The absorbing sensation and topic of conversation yesterday, was the announcement that the Federal law officers in this City had been directed to prepare a formal libel against the thirty Spanish gunboats, and to take other measures to compel their detention at this port until such time as their character and ultimate use had been fully ascertained. Enthusiastic rejoicing was caused among the Cuban residents in consequence of the news, most of them indulging in the fervent hope that this proceeding on the part of the Administration indicated that the recognition of Cuba would shortly ensue, and also that her independence would become a virtual fact, instead of a chimera. On the other hand, our Spanish fellow citizens were sullenly defiant, because this country threatened to interpose obstructions in the way of the departure of their pet vessels upon a hostile and destructive mission. Neither Spaniards nor Cubans, however, were enabled to witness the execution of the writs of attachment against the vessels yesterday, the arrangements for that purpose having been temporarily delayed by the inability of District-Attorney PIERREPONT to have the libels issued at the time announced. The flotilla will doubtless be seized to-day, when everything will be in readiness for the event.

THE LIBEL IN FULL.

The following is an official copy of the libel of information which is to be filed by Judge PIERREPONT to-day:

The United States of America Against a Certain Gunboat Lying at the Foot of Thirteenth-street, North River, Known as Gunboat No. —, her Tackle, &c., &c.—District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, of November term, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

To Hon. Samuel Blatchford, Judge of the District Court of the United States of America for the Southern District of New-York:

The libel of information of EDWARDS PIERREPONT, Attorney of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, who prosecutes for the said United States in this behalf, and being present here in Court in his own proper person, in the name and on behalf of the said United States, against a certain vessel known as Gunboat No. —, now lying at the foot of Thirteenth-street, North River, its tackle, apparel, and furniture, together with all materials, arms, ammunition and stores which may have been procured for the building and equipment thereof, in a case of seizure and forfeiture, alleges as follows:

First—That the said gunboat or vessel is now lying in the port of New-York on waters navigable from the sea by vessels of the burden of ten tons and upward, within the Southern District of New-York, and within the jurisdiction of this Court, and is ready to sail for certain places to the Attorney of the United States unknown, with intent to cruise and commit hostilities in the service of the Kingdom of Spain, against the subjects, citizens and property of the Government of Peru, with whom the United States are at peace.

Second—That the said gunboat or vessel has, on the 22d day of November, 1869, within the limits of the United States, to wit, at the Southern District of New-York aforesaid, been fitted out and armed by certain persons to the said Attorney unknown, with the intent that such gunboat or vessel should be employed in the service of the Government of Spain, to commit hostilities against the subjects, citizens and property of the aforesaid Government of Peru, with which the United States then were and now are at peace as aforesaid.

Third—That the said gunboat or vessel has, on the 22d day of November, 1869, within the limits of the United States, to wit, at the Southern District of New-York aforesaid, been furnished, fitted out or armed by certain persons to the said Attorney unknown, with the intent that such gunboat or vessel shall be employed in the service of a foreign people, to wit, the people of Spain, to cruise or commit hostilities against the subjects, citizens or property of the Government of Peru, with whom the United States then were and now are at peace.

Fourth—That certain persons, to the said Attorney unknown, were, on or before the 22d day of November, 1869, within the limits of the United States, to wit, at the Southern District of New-York aforesaid, knowingly concerned in the furnishing, fitting out, or arming the said gunboat or vessel, with intent that such gunboat or vessel shall be employed in the service of a foreign people, to wit, the people of Spain, to cruise or commit hostilities against the subjects, citizens or property of the aforesaid Government of Peru, with which the United States then were and now are at peace as aforesaid.

Fifth—That all and singular the matters hereinbefore secondly, thirdly and fourthly articulated, are all and each of them contrary to the thirtieth section of the act of Congress, approved April 20, 1818, entitled "An act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States, and to repeal the acts therein mentioned."

That by reason of the premises and by virtue of the said act, the said gunboat, her tackle, &c., and arms, &c., became forfeited.

That all and singular, the premises aforesaid, are, and were true, and within the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction of the United States, and of this honorable Court.

Wherefore, the said Attorney of the United States, on behalf of the said United States, prays the usual process and monition of this honorable Court, against the said gunboat and her tackle, apparel, furniture, arms and ammunition, in this behalf to be made, and that all persons interested in this said gunboat and her tackle, apparel, furniture, arms and ammunition, aforesaid, may be cited to answer the premises; and that all due proceedings being had thereon, this honorable Court may be pleased to decree for the forfeiture, aforesaid, and that the said gunboat No. —, and her tackle, &c., and arms, and stores, aforesaid, may be condemned for the use of the United States, according to the said acts of Congress, &c.

EDWARDS PIERREPONT,
United States District-Attorney.

THE RECOGNITION OF CUBA.

Among the charges which District-Attorney PIERREPONT proposed bringing against the boats, was one to the effect that they were intended to cruise and commit hostilities and depredations "against the citizens and property of a colony or people with whom the United States are at peace," to wit, the colony, or people of the Island of Cuba. The phrase just quoted is not generally known in international law, but is to be found in the third section of the amended Neutrality act of April 20, 1868, as follows:

"That if any person shall, within the limits of the United States, fit out and arm, or attempt to fit out and arm, or procure to be fitted out and armed, or shall knowingly be concerned in the furnishing, fitting out or arming of any ship or vessel with intent that such ship or vessel shall be employed in the service of any foreign Prince or State, or of any colony, district or people, to cruise or commit hostilities against the subjects, citizens or property of any foreign Prince or State, or of any colony, district or people, with whom the United States are at peace, or shall issue or deliver a commission within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States for any ship or vessel, to the intent that she may be employed as aforesaid, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be fined not more than $10,000, and imprisoned not more than three years; and every such ship or vessel, with her tackle, apparel and furniture, together with all materials, arms, ammunition and stores, which may have been procured for the building and equipment thereof, shall be forfeited; one-half to the use of the informer and the other half to the use of the United States."

The District-Attorney expects to receive instructions from Washington to-day as to whether he shall commence proceedings under the particular clause referred to or not. As it is, the clause is so constructed as to cause good grounds for the question whether Cuba is not recognized as a belligerent within the act.

THE UNKNOWN COMPLAINANT.

The assertion made yesterday that the gunboats were to be seized on the complaint of the Peruvian Minister was erroneous, the fact being that another, whose name has not been disclosed, is the complainant. Señor ALFARO, of the Cuban Junta, may possibly be the unknown complainant, as he was a visitor at Judge PIERREPONT's office, and was in close consultation with the latter during yesterday.

SPANISH RECRUITING RENDEZVOUS.

In connection with the proposed seizure, it was currently reported that recruiting places had been opened in this City for the purpose of securing men to man the gunboats in case the latter were allowed to put to sea. It was said that one rendezvous was on Third-avenue, near Fourteenth-street; that another was on West-street; a third on Catharine-street, and two others in the Fourth Ward, in the vicinity of Water-street.

AFFAIRS AT DELAMATER'S IRON WORKS.

At the Delamater Iron Works, yesterday morning, the work on the Spanish gunboats was resumed as usual. None of the men employed upon them appeared to know anything about the projected seizure, as few if any of them had time to read the morning papers containing the news, and, of course, the proprietors and clerks, who were the only ones possessed of the information, did not think it necessary to communicate it to the mechanics. Our reporter visited the works at an early hour, and had an interview with Mr. DELAMATER, from whom he learned that the seizure of the flotilla will result in loss to him alone, inasmuch as he has disbursed several hundreds of thousands of dollars on their construction, which he hardly expects will be refunded by the Spaniards if the vessels are confiscated at this stage of the work. His contract with them only called for their delivery at the dock when finished, on which the balance of the money would be paid to him. He has at various periods received some portion of the stipulated sum, but at present his expenses far exceed his receipts. If so, 400 men will be thrown out of work, and the unfinished fleet left on his hands. Seventeen are completed at the basin, ten in different stages of advancement at the foot of West Seventeenth-street, and two upon the screw dock, East River, getting their bottoms coppered. Despite the threatened action of the Government, everything was undisturbed and business-like at the works.

Object of the Proceedings—The Relations with Spain Unaffected by Them—The Gunboats to go to Sea under the Spanish Flag—Cuba Ignored.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The importance and effect of the action in regard to the Spanish gunboats is greatly exaggerated. There is no more reason for believing our relations with Spain to be in danger now, than there was a month ago, and the only new action ordered to be taken is simply a transfer of their custody from the naval to the civil authorities, there to be proceeded against according to law. The vessels have been practically in the custody of our authorities ever since the first complaint was lodged against them, Admiral GODON having been instructed to keep an armed surveillance over them, and the builders having been notified that they must not be allowed to leave. There has been no new formal demand for their release by the Spanish Minister, and there has been no formal refusal by our Government. Señor ROBERTS has several times discussed the question with Secretary FISH, but the real reason why the vessels have been libeled is the fact that a number of them are ready to go to sea, and they can only be legally held under the Neutrality act. If it can be proved that they are destined to be used against Peru they will be permanently held, but it is ridiculous to say, as one of your contemporaries does, that the President and Cabinet are a unit in favor of holding them at all hazards. The thing on which they are a unit is that they cannot be held except in accordance with law; hence the proceedings. Now the matter of their final release is an interesting subject. It is only a little more than a year ago, by a mutual and satisfactory understanding between the representatives of Peru and Spain, to wit., Señor GARCIA and Señor GOUI, that the Peruvian ironclads were permitted to sail from New-Orleans for the ports of Peru. The situation has not changed. It is now, as it was then, a condition of "dormant war," as Mr. SEWARD termed it, and there is no reason apparently why a similar arrangement cannot be made now between Colonel FREYRE and Señor ROBERTS. I happen to know, in fact, that such a suggestion has been made to the parties, and it will not be surprising if it is acted upon. The question of what the effect upon Cuba will be cannot enter into the matter. If Peru waives her complaint, or fails to make it good, the gunboats will go to sea under the Spanish flag, despite Cuban lamentations.

The Case of the Cuba.

Señor LEMUS, Vice-President of the so-called Cuban Republic, appeared before United States Commissioner SHIELDS yesterday, for the purpose of attesting certain answers in the case of the privateer *Cuba*, or *Hornet*. It is understood that the answers will be introduced in the proceedings now being conducted against the *Cuba* at Wilmington, N. C.

DISCRIMINATING DUTIES.

Discontinuance of the Discrimination Against French Vessels—Reciprocity.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 23.

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, By the proclamation of the President of the United States of the twelfth day of June last, the levying of discriminating duties on merchandise imported into the United States in French vessels from the countries of its origin was discontinued: and

Whereas, Satisfactory information has since been received by me that the levying of such duties on all merchandise imported into France in vessels of the United States, whether from the countries of its origin or from other countries, has been discontinued,

Now, therefore, I, U. S. GRANT, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by an act of Congress of the seventh day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, and by an act in addition thereto of the twenty-fourth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, do hereby declare and proclaim that on and after this date, so long as merchandise imported into France in vessels of the United States, whether from the countries of its origin or from other countries, shall be admitted into the ports of France on the terms aforesaid, the discriminating duties heretofore levied upon merchandise imported into the United States in French vessels, either from the countries of its origin or from any other country, shall be and are discontinued and abolished.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, this twentieth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-fourth.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

By the President:

(Signed) HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

DR. LIVINGSTONE.

His Safety Beyond a Doubt—Latest Accounts of Him to May 13, 1869.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—It is now absolutely certain that the great African traveler, Rev. DAVID LIVINGSTONE, is safe. The Duke of ARGYLL yesterday received a telegram from the Governor of Bombay, containing the information that he (the Governor) had just received a letter from Mr. LIVINGSTONE himself, dated Ujiji, May 13, 1869. Dr. LIVINGSTONE was in good health, and was everywhere well treated.

THE ECUMENICAL COUNCIL.

One Hundred and Fifty Bishops at Rome—The Infallibility—The Spanish Bishops in Trouble.

ROME, Nov. 23.—About 150 Bishops have already arrived here. Many of them are from America.

PARIS, Nov. 23.—The Bishop of Orleans reprimands M. VEUILLOT, the editor of ultramontane organs here, for the publication of articles in favor of the infallibility of the Pope.

MADRID, Nov. 23.—The Spanish Government has determined to adopt rigorous measures against certain Bishops who left the country for Rome without passports or permission.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

The Sultan and the Viceroy—Encroachment on the Sovereignty of the Sultan.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The Sultan protests against the act of the Viceroy of Egypt in proclaiming the neutrality of the Suez Canal, as a trespass on his sovereignty. A dispatch from Suez reports that the Egyptian steamer *Laty* has been aground two days off that port.

Return of the Inauguration Fleet.

PARIS, Nov. 23.—The *Journal Officiel* has received the following dispatch from Port Said: "The imperial yacht *Aigle*, with the Empress on board, and the entire fleet left Suez yesterday and reached the Mediterranean today. The success of the inauguration is complete. The Emperor of Austria will leave Cairo Thursday, on his return to Europe."

FRANCE.

Ministers Re-elected to the Chambers—The Emperor to Remain in Paris—The Political Situation.

PARIS, Nov. 23.—The city is entirely tranquil. Ministers BOURBEAU and LEROUX have been reëlected Deputies. The Emperor has decided to remain in Paris for the present.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The *Times*, in an article on the political situation in France, says: "The hopes which were lately raised of the formation of a Ministry under OLLIVIER have vanished. The Emperor has resolved to retain his present advisers in office, at least until the meeting of the Chambers when new men may be required to initiate the new relations between the Government and the Legislature. Whether their appointment will precede or follow the opening of the Chambers, or whether they will result from imperial preference or a parliamentary vote, is of little consequence. The Legislature, if true to itself, will always have the last word on the subject. It is for the Legislature to enlighten the Sovereign, to bring its wishes to bear on him, and to impose them, if necessary, upon him."

SPAIN.

The Bishop of Havana—The Complicity of Republicans with the Cubans—Candidates for the Throne.

MADRID, Nov. 23.—The Bishop of Havana, who was recently arrested at Cadiz, was brought to this city to-day under guard. He will have an examination immediately.

In compliance with a resolution adopted by the Cortes calling for information, the Government has been obliged to submit for examination documents which implicate Spanish republicans in a conspiracy with the insurgents of Cuba. The journals here contradict the report which had gained some credit outside of Spain, that in many political circles the Duke of AOSTA was preferred to the Duke of GENOA for the throne.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Wreck of a Tea Ship—Grain Trade Failures.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The ship *Spendthrift*, from Shanghae, with a cargo of tea, has been totally wrecked off Dungeness, only fifty miles from port. There have been many failures in the grain trade at Liverpool. Several of the firms had extensive American connections.

The Atlantic Cables—Lease of One to a German Company.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The Anglo-American Telegraph Company have leased one of their two Atlantic cables to a German Company, with whom negotiations to this end have long been pending. The term of the lease is five years.

THE WEST.

Another Body Found in the St. Louis Ruins—A Pilferer of the Sunday Collections Excommunicated—Quartermaster-General Meigs.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 23.—The body of PETER WEDENHOUSE was taken from the Fifth-street ruins late last night. Two or three more bodies are believed to be in the ruins.

A young man named BARNETT was publicly excommunicated from the Walnut-street Presbyterian Church last Sunday for abstracting money from the weekly collections. He confessed to having purloined about $1,000 since last February.

Quartermaster-General MEIGS, of Washington, who has been suffering from erysipelas for some days past, is improving.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of a Japanese Prince—A Heavy Gale—A Delegate to Congress from Alaska.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 23.—A Japanese Prince and suite arrived by the China steamer yesterday. He is sent as a special Commissioner by the Emperor to inquire into the condition of the Japanese laborers on the sugar plantations in the Sandwich Islands. A heavy gale from the north has prevailed here and numerous wrecks are reported. Bark *Mary A Smith* is a total wreck in Barclay Sound. Bark *Buena Vista* is reported ashore near this port. The Governor of British Columbia has been applied to for a gunboat to go to Barclay Sound to look after the wreck of the bark *W. A. Banks*, wrecked in the Straits of Fuca, Nov. 6. The vessel was a total loss, but the crew will be saved. Advices from Alaska state that gold has been discovered on the bars in the streams running into Cook's Inlet. General IHRIE has been elected Delegate to Congress from Alaska.

The Boston Bank Robbery—Meeting of the Victims.

BOSTON, Nov. 23.—A private meeting of sufferers by the Boylston Bank robbery was held to-day, about one-half present representing a loss of $256,000. Many of the depositors absent from the meeting had small amounts deposited, and it is believed the total loss will not exceed $350,000.

Heavy Damages Against a Railroad Company—Injuries to an Employe.

UTICA, Nov. 23.—In the case of NORMAN T. SMITH vs. The New-York Central Railroad Company, tried before the Supreme Court, Judge MULLIN presiding, the jury this morning brought in a verdict for the plaintiff of [illegible] damages. SMITH was injured over a year ago by the collision of a special train bearing TARRENCE PRIEST and others, with a working train near Whitestown. SMITH was pilot-engineer on the special train at the time.

MR. COLFAX IN BALTIMORE.

A Fair in Aid of the Inebriate Asylum—Speech by Mr. Colfax.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 23.—A Fair to aid in the establishment of an Inebriate Asylum in this city, under the auspices of the ladies of Baltimore, opened here to-night at the Maryland Institute. The three Commanderies of Knights Templar of this city were present in full regalia; also an immense crowd. Among the distinguished persons present was Vice-President COLFAX, who was introduced to the vast concourse by Mayor BANKS, in a few pertinent remarks. On coming forward, the Vice-President, after brief prefatory remarks, said:

A work of benevolence and of humanity toward our brethren like this, should enlist every heart that is touched with feeling for human infirmity. There is a question that comes down to all of us through the centuries from the very birthplace of mankind, full of momentous interest to every one upon the footstool of God. It is that question which Cain asked of the Almighty, not as a question, but as a defence against arraignment for his crime. It was, "Am I my brother's keeper?" In every civilized land throughout the globe, in every civilized nation, and State, and community, the answer comes back to that question, "You are your brother's keeper." It is a responsibility that no one of you can deny or evade. Every statute that you find in your statute book for the punishment of crime and fraud, is the answer to the question "Am I my brother's keeper?" Every jail and prison that cast their gloomy shadows over the land, every sheriff and Police officer is the answer that the community makes to this question, as old as mankind itself. And beside this, and better than this, every reformatory and ameliatory institution that blesses this land of ours is the answer we give to the question that comes to us almost from the Garden of Eden itself. The institution of which we are so justly proud, where the mind is restored to those whose reason has been destroyed, in the asylum for the insane, in those institutions where the blind are almost made to see, the dumb to speak, the deaf to hear, in every institution for the relief of the poor and distressed we have the answer of society to the question, "Am I my brother's keeper?" And this noble work which you have inaugurated here to-night for those who have been the deluded and self-destroying victims of the temptation, even of the most gifted in our land, brings the answer of the benevolent in the State of Maryland that they are their brother's keeper. [Applause.] God speed you, God bless you in this noble work. In this great world of ours, springing as we do from the hand of a common creator, believing as we do in the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man, every one whom you meet on your pathway is your brother. He may be poor, he may be penniless, he may be humble, criminal or fallen, but they are brethren of the dust, pilgrims on the same journey, travelers to the same tomb. If God has blessed you with strength of will that you have been enabled to fortify yourselves, it is for you to lift him up from that depth to which he has fallen and put him upon his feet, and to redeem him if possible from a living death, worse even than the death of the tomb.

After alluding to the brilliant intellects that have fallen victims to intemperance, Mr. COLFAX continued: It is the miser, it is the stingy, the penurious and tight-fisted, who are free from this evil. It is the large-hearted, the social man who cannot resist the temptation of a social glass, the genial man, the generous man, when this tempter finds its victim. It assails all classes alike. You can find it couching at the hearthstones of the poor; and it casts its gloomy shadow over the marble mantels of the rich, the most brilliant worshiping at that shrine through temptation which they cannot resist, and which urges them on to a drunkard's death and to a drunkard's grave. I tell you my friends there is only one way in which you can resist the temptation; there is only one talisman, and that is—touch not, taste not, handle not, the unclean thing. In the earlier years of my manhood, when I saw a young friend who had been traveling the same pathway with myself, when I stood by his bedside and saw his soul leave his body, calling upon God to damn his soul in his delirium, I for one resolved that I would turn my back upon it henceforth and forever. [Applause.] It is the true pathway in private life, in public life, in social life and in individual life.

During the evening a very fine chair was presented to Mrs. COLFAX.

THE CHURCH CASUALTY.

The Church Packed at the Time of the Accident—Two Killed and Many Wounded.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 23.—At Lexington, Ky., on Sunday, while the Second Colored Baptist Church was packed with worshippers, part of the floor gave way, precipitating the greater number into the basement. Two were killed and many wounded. A large part of the congregation who escaped going down with the floor jumped from the windows, whereby many suffered broken limbs.

The Mississippi—An Ice Gorge in Minnesota.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 23.—A dispatch from the north says there is an ice gorge at Hastings, Minn., and Lake Pepin is frozen over. The Northern Line Packet Company are sending their boats into Winter quarters as fast as they arrive here.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 23.—This morning, in THOMAS & CO.'s pork house, EDWARD WELCH missed his footing and fell into a vat of boiling water, and DENNIS QUINLAN, in trying to rescue him, was drawn in, head foremost. Both were horribly scalded. QUINLAN died this evening, and WELCH cannot survive.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 23.—The city bells were tolled to-day during the funeral services of Governor FITZPATRICK. His body lay in state in the capital for two hours, and the funeral services were conducted at the Episcopal Church. A large procession followed his remains to the cemetery.

BOSTON, Nov. 23.—EDWARD FOSTER, said to have done service in the State Prison, is under arrest charged with blackmailing ABRAHAM ARTHUR FRENCH to the extent of $5,000, by threats of exposing some improprieties which he alleged against the latter.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 23.—Arrangements were closed yesterday in New-York with several prominent capitalists, by which the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad will be completed at once. Among the capitalists are W. H. ASPINWALL, A. A. LOW, C. P. HUNTINGTON, FISK & HATCH and others.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 23.—A convention in the interest of the Northern Pacific and Michigan Short Line Railroad met at East Saginaw, to-day, and organized permanently, electing Hon. JOHN MOORE, of Saginaw, President, nine Vice-Presidents and three Secretaries. A short address was made by the Chairman, when the Convention adjourned until to-morrow.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 23.—Major J. P. GOODSELL died of pneumonia at Durhamville yesterday at the age of 52 years.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 23.—A convention of liquor dealers of the United States meets in this city to-morrow.

UTICA, N. Y., Nov. 23.—BEDEKIAH HAVENS was found dead in his bed at the Northern Hotel in this city this morning at 8 o'clock. He died from heart disease.

RICHMOND, Nov. 23.—The State Republican Convention meets in this city to-morrow.

The New Dominion Arms.

Canadian papers publish the warrant of Queen VICTORIA, assigning to the several provinces comprising the Dominion the following seals:

For the Province of Ontario—Vert a sprig of three leaves of maple slipped, or on a chief argent the Cross of St. George.

For the Province of Quebec—Or on a fess gules between two fleur de lis in chief azure, and a sprig of three leaves of maple slipped vert in base, a lion passant guardant or.

For the Province of Nova Scotia—Or on a fess wavy azure between three thistles proper, a salmon naiant argent.

For the Province of New-Brunswick—Or on waves a lymphad, or ancient galley, with oars in action, proper on a chief gules a lion passant guardant, or as the same are severally depicted in the margin hereof, to be borne for the said respective provinces on seals, shields, banners, flags or otherwise, according to the laws of arms.

It is further declared, that the United Province of Canada, being one Dominion under the name of Canada, shall, upon all occasions that may be required, use a common seal to be called the "great seal of Canada," which seal shall be composed of the arms of the four provinces quarterly.

A GREAT ART ENTERPRISE.

Proposed Scheme to Establish a Metropolitan Art Museum.

Enthusiastic Meeting at the Union League Club.

Addresses by William Cullen Bryant, Professor Comfort, Rev. Drs. Thomson and Bellows, Messrs. R. J. Hunt, Russell Sturgis, Cole and Others—Resolutions Appointing a Committee of Action Carried by Acclamation.

A meeting was held last evening in the Theatre of the Union League Clubhouse to take steps for the establishment in this City of a Metropolitan Art Museum. A memorial from American citizens in Europe, suggesting the importance of such a museum, was referred some months ago to the Art Committee of the Union League, who issued the call for the meeting last evening as the best means of bringing the subject before the public. WM. CULLEN BRYANT presided, and there was a large representation of artists, editors, architects, lawyers, merchants and others present. Among the artists were Church, Bierstadt, H. P. Gray, Stone, Cranch, Kensett, Lang, Swain, Gifford, F. A. Tait, Walter Brown, Wm. Hart, Le Clear, Rogers, Shattuck, Hayes, McEntee, Wenzler, Perry, Bristol, Paige, and many others. Among other prominent gentlemen present, were Rev. Dr. Bellows, Richard Upjohn, Mr. Mould, Richard Grant White, Chas. F. Briggs, James Brooks, Rev. Dr. Thompson, Judge Peabody and others.

ADDRESS OF MR. BRYANT.

Mr. BRYANT, in his opening address, as Chairman, explained fully the objects of the meeting. He said:

We are assembled, my friends, to consider the subject of founding in this City a Museum of Art, a repository of the productions of artists of every class, which shall be in some measure worthy of this great metropolis and of the wide empire of which New-York is the commercial centre. I understand that no rivalry with any other project is contemplated, no competition, save with similar institutions in other countries, and then only such modest competition as a museum in its infancy may aspire to hold with those which were founded centuries ago, and are enriched with the additions made by the munificence of successive generations. No precise method of reaching this result has been determined on, but the object of the present meeting is to awaken the public, so far as such a meeting can influence the general mind, to the importance of taking early and effectual measures for founding such a museum as I have described. Our City is the third great city of the civilized world. Our republic has already taken its place among the great Powers of the earth; it is great in extent, great in population, great in the activity and enterprise of her people. It is the richest nation in the world, if paying off an enormous national debt with a rapidity unexampled in history be any proof of riches; the richest in the world, if contented submission to heavy taxation be a sign of wealth; the richest in the world, if quietly to allow itself to be annually plundered of immense sums by men who seek public stations for their individual profit be a token of public prosperity. My friends, if a tenth part of what is every year stolen from us in this way, in the City where we live, under pretence of the public service, and poured profusely into the coffers of political rogues, were expended on a Museum of Art, we might have reposited in spacious and stately buildings, collections formed of works left by the world's greatest artists, which would be the pride of our country. We might have an annual revenue which would bring to the museum every stray statue and picture of merit for which there should be no ready sale to individuals, every smaller collection in the country which its owner could no longer conveniently keep, every noble work by the artists of former ages, which by any casualty, after long remaining on the walls of some ancient building, should be again thrown upon the world. But what have we done; numerous as our people are, and so rich as to be contentedly cheated and plundered; what have we done towards founding such a repository? We have hardly made a step toward it. Yet, beyond the sea there is the little Kingdom of Saxony, which, with an area less than that of Massachusetts, and a population but little larger, possesses a Museum of the Fine Arts, marvelously rich, which no man who visits the Continent of Europe is willing to own that he has not seen. There is Spain, a third-rate Power of Europe and poor besides, with a Museum of Fine Arts at her capital, the opulence and extent of which absolutely bewilder the visitor. I will not speak of France or of England, conquering nations, which have gathered their treasures of art in part from regions overrun by their armies; nor yet of Italy, the fortunate inheritor of so many glorious productions of her own artists. But there are Holland and Belgium, kingdoms almost too small to be heeded by the greater Powers of Europe in the consultations which decide the destinies of nations, and these little kingdoms have their public collections of art, the resort of admiring visitors from all parts of the civilized world. But in our country, when the owner of a private gallery of art desires to leave his treasures where they can be seen by the public, he looks in vain for any institution to which he can send them. A public-spirited citizen desires to employ a favorite artist upon some great historical picture; there are no walls on which it can hang in the public sight. A large collection of works of art, made at great cost, and with great pains, gathered perhaps during a life-time, is for sale in Europe. We may find here men willing to contribute to purchase it, but if it should be brought to our country there is no edifice here to give it hospitality. In 1857, during a visit to Spain, I found in Madrid a rich private collection of pictures, made by MEDRAZA, an aged painter, during a long life, and at a period when frequent social and political changes in that country dismantled many palaces of the old nobility of the works of art which adorned them. In that collection were many pictures by the illustrious elder artists of Italy, Spain and Holland. The whole might have been bought for half its value, but if it had been brought over to our country we had no gallery to hold it. The same year I stood in the famous Campana collection of marbles, at Rome, which was then waiting for a purchaser—a noble collection, busts and statues of the ancient philosophers, orators and poets, the majestic forms of Roman Senators, the deities of ancient mythology,

> "The fair humanities of old religion,"

but if they had been purchased by our countrymen and landed here, we should have been obliged to leave them in the boxes, just as they were packed. Moreover, we require an extensive public gallery to contain the greater works of our painters and sculptors. The American soil is prolific of artists. The fine arts blossom not only in the populous regions of our country, but even in its solitary places. Go where you will, into whatever museum of art in the old world, you find there artists from the new, contemplating or copying the masterpieces of art which they contain. Our artists swarm in Italy. When I was last at Rome, two years since, I found the number of American artists residing there as two to one compared with those from the British isles. But there are beginners among us who have not the means of resorting to distant countries for that instruction in art which is derived from carefully studying works of acknowledged excellence. For these a gallery is needed at home, which shall vie with those abroad, if not in the multitude, yet in the merit of the works it contains. Yet further, it is unfortunate for our artists, our painters especially, that they too often find their genius cramped by the narrow space in which it is constrained to exert itself. It is like a bird in a cage, which can only take short flights from one perch to another, and longs to stretch its wings in an ampler atmosphere. Producing works for private dwellings, our painters are for the most part obliged to confine themselves to cabinet pictures, and have little opportunity for that larger treatment of important subjects which a greater breadth of canvas would allow them, and by which the higher and nobler triumphs of their art have been achieved. There is yet another view of the subject, and a most important one. When I consider, my friends, the prospect which opens before this great mart of the Western World, I am moved by feelings which I feel it somewhat difficult clearly to define. The growth of our city is already wonderfully rapid; it is every day spreading itself into the surrounding region, and overwhelming it like an inundation. Now that our great railway has been laid from the Atlantic to the Pacific, Eastern Asia and Western Europe will shake hand over our Republic. New-York will be the mart from which Europe will receive a large proportion of the products of China, and will become not only a centre of commerce for the New World, but for that region which is to Europe the most remote part of the Old. A new impulse will be given to the growth of our City, which I cannot contemplate without an emotion akin to dismay. Men will flock in greater numbers than ever before to plant themselves on a spot so favorable to the exchange of commodities between distant regions; and here will be an aggregation of human life, a concentration of all that ennobles and all that degrades humanity, on a scale which the imagination cannot venture to measure. To great cities resort not only all that is eminent in talent, all that is splendid in genius, and all that is active in philanthropy, but also all that is most dextrous in villainy, and all that is most foul in guilt. It is in the labyrinths of such mighty and crowded populations that crime finds its safest lurking-places; it is there that vice spreads its most seductive and fatal snares, and sin is pampered and festers and spreads its contagion in the greatest security. My friends, it is important that we should encounter the temptations to vice in this great and too rapidly growing capital by attractive entertainments of an innocent and improving character. We have libraries and reading rooms, and this is well; we have also spacious halls for musical entertainments, and that is also well; but there are times when we do not care to read and are satiated with listening to sweet sounds, and when we more willingly contemplate works of art. It is the business of the true philanthropist to find means of gratifying this preference. We must be beforehand with vice in our arrangements for all that gives grace and cheerfulness to society. The influence of works of art is wholesome, ennobling, instructive. Besides the cultivation of the sense of beauty—in other words the perception of order, symmetry, proportion of parts, which is of near kindred to the moral sentiments—the intelligent contemplation of a great gallery of works of art is a lesson in history, a lesson in biography, a lesson in the antiquities of different countries. Half our knowledge of the customs and modes of life among the ancient Greeks and Romans is derived from the remains of ancient art. Let it be remembered to the honor of art that if it has ever been perverted to the purposes of vice, it has only been at the bidding of some corrupt Court, or at the desire of some opulent and powerful voluptuary whose word was law. When intended for the general eye no such stain rests on the works of art. Let me close with an anecdote of the influence of a well-known work. I was once speaking to the poet ROGERS in commendation of the painting of ARY SCHAEFFER, entitled "Christ the Consoler." "I have an engraving of it," he answered, "hanging at my bedside, where it meets my eye every morning." The aged poet, over whom already impended the shadow that shrouds the entrance to the next world, found his morning meditations guided by that work to the founder of our religion. My friends, I present you a gentleman who has given much thought to this subject, and who, from the fullness of his knowledge, will speak to you far more acceptably than I could do. I present to you Professor COMFORT, of Princeton, and ask him to address you."

REMARKS OF PROFESSOR COMFORT.

Professor COMFORT made the next address. Every land, he said, had its peculiar character at different epochs. The present epoch dates from the French Revolution. The peculiar features of modern society have arisen since that period. The great artistic changes had also taken place since that time. In some respects America occupied an anomalous position. We were not developed from a race of indigenous barbarians, as was the case with European nations. At the time of the Declaration of Independence, the three millions of people who occupied the thirteen colonies exceeded in average wealth, intelligence, and enterprise the people of any other nation on earth. It was not true, therefore, as is generally said, that America is a young country; at least not so far as material prosperity is concerned. Nor in political, social or moral aspects could it be regarded as a young country. Our educational institutions also, so far as scientific education was concerned, would compare favorably with any other country; but in artistic education we were lamentably deficient. In the speaking arts, as the Germans call them, oratory and poetry, we were well advanced. No better orators or poets could be found in the world at the present day than were to be found in the United States. It was in the formative arts—painting and sculpture and architecture—that we were deficient. No better means for cultivating the public taste for these arts could be devised than the establishment of free museums of art, such as that for which they were now assembled. It was impossible to tell how much America had already lost by not having such a museum—not only in the lack of improvement in the public taste for art, but in the loss of opportunities to purchase valuable collections of art. These opportunities were rapidly passing away. Even now the Director of Classical Studies in Berlin was on his way to Cyprus to examine a rare collection of classical works of art that had been collected by the American Consul—a collection that ought by all means to be secured for this country. Museum buildings were comparatively a modern branch of architecture; very many of the most conspicuous in Europe were failures. The best was the British Museum building, which was erected expressly for a museum. The next best was in Berlin. We could avail ourselves of the experience of all other nations in this respect and build a museum that would surpass any now in existence. The location of the museum in this City should be in Central Park. In its architecture it should be a landmark of that art for the whole country—an illustration in itself of one of the greatest arts to which it was to be devoted. The contents of the museum ought to illustrate the arts in all ages of the world. In the art of sculpture, the works of all ages could be reproduced in plaster, which, in some respects, was better than the originals. Architecture could be reproduced on a small scale by cork models. In painting it was more difficult to get reproductions; but if the best artists of our country were commissioned to go to Europe and copy the best works of art, then we could get very good representations of the great paintings of the world. Medallions and coins could be gathered, and where the originals could not be had they could be copied. Professor COMFORT then dwelt upon the good results that would flow from an art museum such as he had described. In conclusion, he said America declared her political independence of Europe in 1776, and it was competent for her to achieve her independence of European art by the close of the century or in 1876.

Mr. HUNT, President of the Institute of Architects, was then called on by the Chairman, and spoke of what had been done in the way of an Art Museum by the Institute of Architects, and also alluded to collections of art which he saw in St. Petersburg last year. The first thing we wanted here was a building, and he would pledge them the assistance of the architects of the City in erecting it.

Mr. STEBBINS, of the Central Park Commissioners, being called on, said the Commissioners of the Park would gladly render any aid in their power to promote the enterprise that had called the meeting together.

A letter from HOPPIN, the artist, was read, heartily indorsing the objects of the meeting. After which Mr. RUSSELL STURGIS, Jr., was called on and made a few remarks upon the subject of art collections. Rev. Dr. THOMPSON also briefly addressed the meeting in favor of the project.

Mr. COLE, of London, a brother of the Superintendent of the South Kensington Art Collection, being called upon by the Chairman, spoke briefly, and commended especially what is called the "loan collection" at Kensington as worthy of imitation by the museum to be established here.

Rev. Dr. BELLOWS closed the speaking and set forth in eloquent language the necessity of such a museum in this City, in order to redeem our civilization from the gross materialism into which our abundant wealth and lack of culture were drifting us.

The following resolutions were then unanimously adopted, after which the meeting adjourned:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting it is expedient and highly desirable that efficient and judicious measures should at once be initiated, with reference to the establishment in this City of a Museum of Art on a scale worthy of this Metropolis and of a great nation.

Resolved, That a committee of citizens, properly representing the various organizations and individuals directly or indirectly interested in the object, should at once be appointed; and to them the whole subject should be referred, with power to fill vacancies in the Committee, and to add to their numbers; to appoint sub-committees; to prepare a constitution and by-laws; to apply for a charter, and to adopt such measures as they may find expedient for the accomplishment of the above-named object.

Resolved, That the appointment of fifty gentlemen, as hereinafter named, to serve on such Committee, would be, in our opinion, satisfactory to the whole community; and we hereby respectfully request the gentlemen named to take the objects of this meeting into their own hands, and to carry them to successful completion by all such means as they may deem expedient.

Resolved, That the Secretaries of this meeting be requested to notify the gentlemen thus designated, and to call an early meeting of this provisional Committee, viz.:

William H. Aspinwall, John Taylor Johnson, W. L. Andrews, Robert Lenox Kennedy, S. L. M. Barlow, John Lafarge, William T. Blodgett, A. A. Low, Walter Brown, James Lenox, Charles Butler, Hy. G. Marquand, Richard Butler, Fred. Law Olmsted, Legrand B. Cannon, Joseph H. Choate, F. E. Church, James B. Colgate, George F. Comfort, George Wm. Curtis, General John A. Dix, C. E. Detmold, Wm. E. Dodge, Jr., R. M. Olyphant, Howard Potter, W. C. Prime, Professor O. N. Rood, Marshall O. Roberts, Henry G. Stebbins, Alex. T. Stewart, D. Jackson Stewart, Robert L. Stuart, Benj. H. Field, S. R. Gifford, Robert Gordon, Andrew H. Green, George Griswold, John H. Hall, Robert Hoe, Jr., Wm. J. Hoppin, D. Huntington, Richard M. Hunt, Anson P. Stokes, Jonathan P. Sturges, Russell Sturgis, Jr., Rutherford Stuyvesant, Lucius Tuckerman, General F. L. Vinton, Calvert Vaux, George M. Vanderlip, Samuel Gray Ward.

New-York Artists' Union.

Nearly thirty of the young artists of this City have organized themselves into a society called the New-York Artists' Union. Their principal objects are, mutual improvement and the suppression, as far as possible, of the trash annually sold here as works of art.

They will also hold an exhibition and sale of pictures next March, in order to provide a fund for needy members.

At the meeting letters of sympathy were read from WM. PAGE, M. F. H. DE HAAS and others.

The following are the officers elected: Honorary President, M. F. H. DE HAAS; Acting President, C. C. PYNE; Vice-President, J. NIMMO; Secretary, CHARLES TAYLOR; Treasurer, T. J. BRITTAIN.

WASHINGTON.

The Central and Union Pacific Junction Controversy Settled—The New-York Collectorship—Report of the Commissioner of Customs—Miscellaneous Matters.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The controversy between the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroad Companies, concerning the possession of the road between Ogden and Promontory Point, the settlement of which was initiated by the act of Congress of last Spring, which fixed the point of junction at Ogden, has been finally arranged by an agreement between the two companies as to the price to be paid to the Union Company for that portion of the road constructed by it between Ogden and Promontory, eighty miles. By this arrangement the Central pays to the Union a sum understood to be somewhat in excess of $3,000,000, and comes into the proprietory possession of that portion of the road in dispute. These essentials being now settled, both companies will proceed to erect permanent and commodious buildings at Ogden, and the Treasury Department will issue to the companies the remainder of the subsidy bonds due to them, except such sum as may be retained to guarantee the final completion and equipment of the roads, in accordance with the recommendation of the Government Commissioners. Henceforth the two companies will be as one line.

THE COLLECTORSHIP AT NEW-YORK.

Concerning the New-York Collectorship, which is the subject of discussion in some quarters, I am authorized to state that the name of Hon. GEORGE A. HALSEY is being used without his consent, and wholly contrary to his wishes. He is no party to any movement for a change, and is not a candidate for this or any other position under the Government.

CUSTOMS REPORT.

Judge SERGEANT, Commissioner of Customs, has finished his report for the year ending Sept. 30. The receipts for the year have been

From customs	$180,048,426
Fines, penalties and forfeitures	734,415
Steamboat inspectors	200,849
Storage and services of United States officers	327,551
Official fees	580,000
Total	$181,891,332
Total expenditures	14,266,031

The fines, penalties and forfeitures last year were over $400,000. About $175,000,000 of Customs receipts were in gold, and the receipts are equal to $234,000,000 in currency. The cost of collection has been 2½ per cent., currency. In 1866 the present Commissioner secured the passage of a bill providing for the printing of all books and blanks for Custom service, but the law has not been executed till the present year. Now the public printer is rapidly supplying a uniform style of books and blanks at a saving, for books, of fully one-quarter; and now the same method of bookkeeping is pursued, and accounts are much systematized and simplified. The cost of furnishing the books and blanks is estimated at about $80,000. The Commissioner recommends the codifying of the Custom laws, and modifications of many now in force.

ILLNESS OF GENERAL WHITTLESEY.

General H. W. WHITTLESEY, Quartermaster of the Freedmen's Bureau, was stricken down last night with paralysis, which affects his whole right side. He was for some time entirely speechless, but the doctors say that he is out of danger now.

PERSONAL.

General CAPRON, Commissioner DELANO and other officials, who left here to attend the Georgia State Fair, are expected to reach Savannah to-morrow from Fernandina, Fla., and will probably reach this city about the end of the week. Senator GEORGE H. WILLIAMS, of Oregon, has arrived here to remain for the Winter. Hon. W. A. DARLING, Collector of the Ninth New-York District, is in the city.

THE REVENUE.

The North Carolina revenue returns in tobacco for the six months ending Oct. 31, 1869, show an increase over the corresponding period of last year of 500 per cent. The revenue collected from all sources in North and South Carolina for the current year is largely in excess of the amount collected in those States during the same period last year.

THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

The Committee who have the Industrial Exhibition movement in this city, in charge, will hold a meeting to which all persons interested in the undertaking are invited to-morrow night. A large amount of the capital stock has already been subscribed for, and there is now no doubt that Congress will be asked, during the coming session, to aid the enterprise.

VENEZUELA.

The Troops Revolt Against Pulgar—He Takes Refuge in a British Steamer—His Object to Seize the Vessel—The Commander of the Steamer Shot at—Fresh Revolts Reported.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CARACCAS, Monday, Nov. 8, 1869.

The Government forces arrived before Maracaibo about the 23d ult. The troops under PULGAR's command seeing this, at once revolted and hoisted a white flag. PULGAR, alarmed for his safety, took refuge with fifteen of his adherents on board the British war ship *Cherub*, then in port. The commander refused to receive them until they had laid down their arms. Not long after this the Government steamship *Bolivar* was descried coming into harbor. GARCIA, one of the fifteen men, then went up to the commander and requested permission to go on shore. The commander granted his request by putting a boat and two sailors at his service. Being suspicious by this seemingly strange conduct he kept a watch on the boat after it had left the vessel, and when not a long distance off, he noticed that the sailors had stopped rowing. He then put off in a boat to overhaul them, and when close up, GARCIA suddenly rose up with pistol in hand and deliberately fired at the Commander. The shot passed close to his head. Drawing his sword the latter struck at GARCIA inflicting a severe wound in his face. GARCIA was at once secured and taken on board the *Cherub* as a prisoner. It was ascertained that he had requested the sailors to take him to the *Bolivar* in place of the shore, and that they had refused and ceased rowing.

The commander was inclined to hang GARCIA as a pirate, but on his stating that he had some revelations to make, this idea was abandoned. His story was that PULGAR and the fifteen men that went on board armed intended to seize the vessel. After hearing this the commander called them all together and plainly told them they deserved hanging; but that he would give them their choice of two alternatives—whether they would be taken to the Island of Jamaica to be tried as pirates before a court-martial there, or be tied hand and foot and delivered over to the Government. They chose the latter. The *Cherub* shortly after left for St. Thomas. Maracaibo is now open to commerce. The commander of the *Cherub* was the officer who not long ago resented PULGAR's insolence to Mr. MORRIS and his wife, two foreign residents of Maracaibo, threatening to shoot PULGAR if he attempted to carry into effect his purpose. On the Brazilian mail steamer leaving St. Thomas, on the 14th inst., the commander of the *Cherub* was reported as dying of yellow fever.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

VASHTI; OR, UNTIL DEATH US DO PART. A Novel. By AUGUSTA J. EVANS, author of "St. Elmo," &c. New-York: CARLETON, Publisher.

Vashti belongs to the curious category of books that at first thought, at least, disgust us because they are no worse. Of course, as a rule we want books as good as they can possibly be; but there are occasional exceptions, and this is one of them. *St. Elmo* was deliciously amusing, and *Vashti*, despite many sparks of the same fire, is unconscionably dull, and herein is the heart of the mystery. If we go to the theatre expecting to see a rattling melodrama, full of harrowing situations, grand combats and red fire, we are grievously disappointed if compelled to sit through a lugubrious domestic tragedy in which vice and virtue get their dues only after heart-sickening procrastination, and hero and heroine whine through interminable platitudes to the glory of their household gods and the shame of just elocution. To put the matter into explicit and individual form. *St. Elmo* was to ordinary novels, very much what "Romeo" COATES and the "immortal SHALES" were to ordinary enactors of SHAKESPEARE. By each and all, the customary ideals of art were disregarded; but they had ideals of their own of a highly original and impressive character. When once you knew what they were driving at, and were willing to dispense with the commonplace canons of the schools, there was literally no end to the gratification they could afford you. It might not always be precisely of the sort they intended. They might not always cause your blood to curdle and your hair to stand on end. But your pleasure was very real if the precise opposite of this, and consisted of what EMERSON might call and Miss EVANS might quote as "immortal hilarity, the rose of joy." Now, it is not in human nature to relish being deprived of a luxury of which precedent has warranted the expectation; and consequently it is not surprising that, having begun *Vashti* with feelings of the liveliest anticipation, we closed the volume in a state of gloom and despondency. This indeed may be an artistic effect at which the writer has aimed; in which case she is to be congratulated on her success. But the feeling of bored and ferocious sadness thus superinduced, and which we can imagine Miss EVANS describing as suitable for "one of the Erinney hunting Orestes even in the adytum at Delphi," is infelicitous as a product of fiction. The "Dead Sea's Fruit of Ashes" is hardly less palatable, or a more dismal practical joke, and the tears of *ennui* are a desolate substitute for Olympian laughter.

This disappointment is the more cruel, since in her preface, as if anticipating doubt, the author takes especial pains to allay it. She lets fly an arrow at her critics, and raises the bow of promise for her readers in one of her favorite quotations—this time from LESSING—as follows:

> "Every man has his own style as he has his own nose; and it is neither polite nor Christian to rally an honest man about his nose, however singular it may be. How can I help it that my style is not different? That there is no affectation in it, I am very certain."

If this does not promise something to come at least as fine as *St. Elmo* we should like to know what could. Here is an assurance, not of endeavor indeed, but, that the forthcoming excellence is independent of volition. We scarcely know whether to be glad or sorry to learn that Miss EVANS thinks her writings free from affectation. The implication as applied to the style of her novels might perhaps as reasonably be advanced in defence of telling the story of the Pentateuch in the phraseology of Mother Goose, or of ornamenting the jabber of negro minstrels with excerpts from the dialectics of PLATO, or of putting into the mouths of New-York politicians, at a caucus, quotations from HOMER, but with these subtleties of taste, and probability we have at the moment nothing to do. What we complain of is that *Vashti* too often sets us asleep, instead of making us laugh; and that even a partial elimination of what constituted the redeeming feature of *St. Elmo* is not only deplorable, but must also be regarded as extremely hazardous. There is nothing that novel readers so bitterly resent as being deprived of cachinnation, and we apprehend that Miss EVANS' publisher will not long be so troubled to fill his orders, as he now advertises himself to be, if that which made up the flower and most exquisite delight of her former works should be lacking in future ones. We hasten, lest we be thought ungallant or prejudiced, to add that in some choice particulars *Vashti* is quite up to, if not in advance of, former standards. For example, the author's marvelous notion of the conversation of educated people in society is, notwithstanding the inferiority of the story in some other respects, not less vividly illustrated in *Vashti* than in *St. Elmo*. Take, for example, the following: Dr. Grey and Salome have an angry talk, and he says something that provokes her to fury, when

> "Her broad brow blackened with a frown that became a terrible scowl, and her eyes gleamed like lightning under the edge of a thunderous Summer cloud.
>
> 'What is it to you whether I live or die? The immaculate soul of Ulpian Grey, M. D., will serenely wing its way up through the stars on and on to the great Gates of Pearl,—oblivious of the beggar who, from the lowest Hades, where she has fallen, eagerly watches his flight.'"

In another place the same physician delicately reproves Mrs. Gerome for her impatience under suffering:

> "Mrs. Gerome are you more just and prescient than Jehovah?'
>
> 'Doctor, if you could look down into the gray ruins of my heart, you would not reprove me so harshly. My whole being seems in cold eclipse, and my soul is like the Sistine Chapel in Passion Week where all is shrouded in shadow, and no sounds are heard but misereres and tenebræ.'"

* * * * * * * * *

The lady is very weak in health and presently tries to get across the room to her piano, when Dr. Grey stops her.

> "'Let me take you back to your room.'
>
> 'No, no! Let me alone. I know best what is good for me; and I tell you my piano is my only Paraclete.'"

At another time Salome, apropos of going on the stage, is raving about "Bloody Assizes," "Wise Helvetius," "Shallow Shams," "The Logic of the Seers," and other cognate themes when the evangelical Grey

> "looked over his shoulder at her, with an expression of pity as profound as that which must have filled the eyes of the angel who, standing in the blaze of the sword of wrath, watched Adam and Eve go mournfully forth into the blistering heats of unknown lands. Before he could reply she laughed contemptuously, and continued—
>
> '*Nil desperandum*, Dr. Grey. Remember that "Faith and Persistency are life's architects; while doubt and despair bury all under the ruins of any endeavor.' When I have trilled a fortune into that abhored vacuum, my pocket, I shall go down to the Tigris, and catch the mate to Tobias' fish, and by the cremation thereof, fumigate my pestiferous soul, and smoke out the Asmodeus that has so long and comfortably dwelt there.'
>
> 'God grant you a Raphael, as guide on your journey,' was his calm, earnest reply, as he disappeared," &c.

These are average specimens of the talk, which is so overlaid, perhaps we should say enriched, by quotations not invariably pertinent, that it is hard to avoid, the belief that Miss EVANS writes with a commonplace book by her side, and dashes in a favorite passage, hap-hazard, whenever the humor seizes her to give variety to her page, or to pretermit an embarrassing train of reflection. There is, in fact, so much of quotation from standard authors in *Vashti*, that no one can truthfully pronounce the book to be altogether bad. We cannot help feeling, however, that most readers would prefer to read those authors for themselves rather than peruse Miss EVANS' fantastically annotated selections from them.

The plot of *Vashti* has the singular merit of blending the commonplace with the incredible; just as in its dialogue are jumbled together the most extraordinary ignorance of human nature, not to say human society, with a knowledge of recondite literature, second-hand and imperfect as it is, which are ludicrously anomalous and unnatural. The truth is that Miss EVANS has not the faintest idea of constructing a character that shall bear no immediate and obvious relation to her own individuality. Her men and women are mere puppets who spout forth as convenience serves the opinions and imaginings of their fair inventor, or more frequently the contents of the last book of poetry, metaphysics or antiquity that happens to have struck her fancy. The preposterous irrelevancy with which these citations are pitched into the conversation, the impossible facility with which in moments of intense emotion the characters pause to quote with literal exactness whole stanzas of poetry and pages of philosophy one might suppose even a child must appreciate and laugh at; but, happily or unhappily for herself, Miss EVANS is in these matters either unconscious or incorrigible.

The heroine of the tale—Vashti herself is scarcely such—is a sort of St. Elmo in petticoats, whose father died of delirium tremens by way of furnishing his offspring with a physiological *raison d'etre*. This young girl, Salome Owen, was taken from the poorhouse and brought up by a benevolent lady, who lived somewhere in the United States, the precise locality, no doubt from some prudential consideration, being carefully concealed. Salome's patron has a younger brother, one "Ulpian Grey, M. D., Surgeon in the United States Navy," who comes home on the second page of the book, and whose life is thereafter chiefly passed either in snubbing Salome, or being snubbed by her. Making due allowance for his moral excellence, Dr. Grey is on the whole the most offensive prig we remember in fiction. Apparently for this reason, Salome falls desperately in love with him, a passion that colors her whole life, and the details and consequences of which are elaborated through the entire novel. If our readers can imagine Benedick, an evangelical physician, (formerly of the United States Navy,) and Beatrice, an "eldritch" young thing, with a diabolical temper and celestial beauty, who had been gorged since infancy on the contents of a defective circulating library, the quality and interest of their sparring matches can be readily conceived. After these encounters become rather more than tiresome a mysterious lady comes into the neighborhood and buys a place called "Solitude," which has the reputation of being haunted. The lady calls herself "Mrs. Agla Gerome," has snow-white hair, and looks very old, is twenty-three years of age, and of surpassing loveliness, never goes into society, is very rich, has eccentric tastes and unheard-of accomplishments, and has encountered some weird and crushing sorrow which constitutes the motive as well as the blight of her career. It is hardly needful to add that this extraordinary being is in reality Vashti, who has a still more mysterious husband, who, by the way, also dies of delirium tremens. Dr. Grey will not love Salome, who, happily, by way of consolation, finds out she has a splendid voice, and resolves to devote her life to the opera. The good lady, her protector, Grey's elder sister, dies, leaving Salome a small provision. The girl goes to Europe and makes a success as an opera singer, but afterward, for no particular reason, loses her voice, and then no less inexplicably regains it. Dr. Grey tries to make love to the weird and misanthropical Vashti and is repulsed with horror. That lady then feels called upon to reveal the hitherto unknown fact of her marriage. Her husband survives, and Grey agrees with her in thinking that, notwithstanding the husband married her by a sort of fraud, treated her in a most brutal matter, and although the nuptials were never consummated, she must yet be bound to him "until death us do part." That Vashti should take this particular view of the case seems remarkable when it is considered that she has never thought proper to live with her husband or to be to him in any sense as a wife, but on the contrary has bent, since their marriage, all her energies to avoiding her lord by a series of hide-and-seek evolutions which have always been crowned with success. In the sequel the husband dies, as we have mentioned, after being nursed through smallpox by the wife, but Dr. Grey and Vashti are not subsequently married. On the contrary she also dies. Salome, moreover, returns, and the reader has some hopes of a wedding from this. But disappointment comes again, and, in a word, nobody marries anybody; a stroke of originality which may be safely characterized as the only one in the plot. It is, to be sure, rather hard upon Salome, to whom Dr. Grey had been "her sole Melek Taous, adored with Yezidi fervor;" yet, as the hot-blooded young lady had almost always seemed so ready to

> —"Change in a trice,
> The lilies and languors of virtue
> For the raptures and roses of vice,"

we ought perhaps to assent to the excellent Ulpian's prognosis of the case, and believe that all was for the best.

We regret in all seriousness our inability to see in this novel an improvement on its author's former efforts. Miss EVANS has a vivid imagination, we should say not a little industry, and certainly a good deal of crude and desultory information. But her work is *ampoulé* to the last degree. In parts it is almost like a burlesque. No writer can make the position for herself that intrinsic evidences show this lady so earnestly desires, without getting rid of the burden of imperfection and superfluity that at present renders nearly every page she writes more or less ridiculous. No admiration of friends, no conceivable number of presses working night and day, no silly encomiums from ignorant pens, can create the wished-for niche and keep possession of it; a task solely to be achieved by the ambitious author, and in Miss EVANS' case, with the aid of self-discipline and reserve that may be very arduous. We wish, nevertheless that she would make the trial. She has decided talent, the country greatly needs clever writers of fiction, and our Western World is, in this sense, all before her where to choose. The greatest obstacle to success in this, as in other walks to which some young American ladies have lately turned their attention, lies in the nonsensical adulation of certain contributors to the Press, who, when women are concerned, constantly mistake temerity for capacity, superficial smartness for the inspirations of genius, and readiness at quotation for literary power. If the writer of *Vashti* has the keenness to detect, and the courage to disregard such honied but poisonous flatterers, and the will—greater than his who conquers a kingdom—to correct her faults, she may yet produce a romance worthy of her country and her age.

Fire in Flushing, L. I.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the horse stable of ROBERT SMITH, in Flushing, which communicated to his residence, destroying it together with most of its contents. Three [illegible] and some harness were also destroyed. The loss will amount to about $4,000, on which there is an insurance of $4,000. The fire is supposed to have been of incendiary origin.

REMARKABLE WILL CASE.

Alleged Conspiracy to Defraud an Orphan of Her Inheritance—Ten Thousand Dollars at Stake.

An interesting case came up before Justice WALSH in the Brooklyn Police Court yesterday afternoon, involving the rights of an orphan girl and the disposition of $10,000 in real and personal property left to her by her father, the late JOHN PHILIP BORN. From the affidavit in the possession of the District-Attorney, it appears that the deceased father of the girl was a native of Germany, about 50 years of age, and a widower; that he died intestate at Cypress Hills early in last August, leaving an only child, an adult daughter, (the orphan alluded to,) and real and personal property situated in East New-York, valued at upward of $10,000. On the 20th of the same month, it is alleged, a conspiracy was formed for the forging of a will in the name of the deceased, and thereby the obtaining of the property of which he died possessed. Such a conspiracy, alleges the deponent, was formed, and the forged will duly executed and presented for probate at the office of the Surrogate of Kings County, under the following alleged circumstances: C. A. B. BERGERMAN, a politician, about 50 years of age, a neighbor of deceased, a German by birth and a saloon-keeper at East New-York is the alleged leading conspirator. He, it is averred, proceeded to New-York on the above written day, and together with JOHN HYMAN, a law clerk, OTTO ARNOUS and S. GOLDSTEIN, saloon employes, repaired to a lager-beer saloon on the Bowery, and there, it is alleged, concocted their sacrilegious plans, and after BERGERMAN having produced a photograph of the deceased, and pointing to it, remarked to his companions in iniquity: "There, gentlemen, is the man whose last will and testament we are about to draw up. You see, he is with us and our proceedings are to be complete and regular." The will was drawn up, says the deponent, by JOHN HYMAN, the law clerk, at the dictation of BERGERMAN. By its provisions the daughter was bequeathed $1, and in order that no suspicion might be aroused, it was graciously provided that a tombstone, to cost not less than $100, be erected, *in memoriam*, over the last resting place of the deceased. The remainder of the property, after the due fulfillment of these generous provisions, was to be bequeathed to Mrs. HILDEBRAND, wife of ANTON HILDEBRAND, a saloon keeper at East New-York. ARNOUS then forged the signature, "JOHN PHILIP BORN," in a manner so skillful that, could the deceased return to earth and view it himself, he would, it is believed, fail to point out any discrepancy between it and the genuine autograph. The will having been duly drawn and signed, HYMAN, the wily law clerk, and GOLDSTEIN officiated as subscribing witnesses, and they, with ARNOUS, received $100 each from BERGERMANN for their services. Subsequently the fraudulent will was presented for probate at the office of the Surrogate of Kings County, and, upon the orphan daughter being apprised of the munificent bequest of her deceased father, she examined the will and became convinced it was not a genuine instrument. But, as she desired to contest it upon general grounds, Judge THOMPSON appeared before the Surrogate, on behalf of the orphan, and filed allegations against the will, but not upon grounds of forgery, which was not then suspected.

Matters having thus been checked, the conspirators experienced alarm, and finally, ARNOUS presented himself at the office of the District-Attorney and made a full confession of the conspiracy, whereupon the prosecution of the case was confided to Assistant District-Attorney PEARSALL, who immediately secured the services of Detectives VIDETO and FOLK, of Police Headquarters, and, after a careful and patient investigation, having satisfied himself of the correctness of the allegations of ARNOUS, he took the self-confessed forger before Police Justice WALSH, who, upon formal complaint, issued warrants for the apprehension of the inculpated parties, two of whom, BERGERMAN and HYMAN, have been arrested by the detectives.

The manner in which the heartless work was done is best told by the informing witness in his own language:

TESTIMONY OF OTTO ARNOUS.

Otto Arnous, being duly sworn, testified: I live at the Summit Hotel, corner of Bowery and Canal-street, New-York; know C. A. Bergerman; conversed with him first at No. 75 Bowery, in a wine saloon, in the latter part of August this year; a stranger came in and spoke to Dr. Hoop; it was Mr. Hildebrand; learned his name since; didn't know what it was before; Dr. Hoop had a paper in his hand which I heard was a deed; he then threw it on the table over to Hildebrand, and said he would have nothing to do with the case; Hildebrand called him some names; he "blackmailed" him, and afterward called him several names; I walked off and went away; after that I met Mr. Bergermann a day or two after, and he told me I could make about $100; this was on the corner of Canal and Bowery; he said I only had to sign another man's name to a will, (the man was dead,) and asked me if I could do it; I said I believed I could; I afterward received the deed (now produced) with deceased's signature on—John Philip Born; he said that is the name that is to be written; I said it was easily done, it was a very simple name; next morning he gave me plans how to make out a last will; Mr. Bergerman and I met at Jacob Miller's, in William-street; he said "in that case there are $300 that a man is willing to pay; you will get about $100; I meant to make another, and the other $100 is for the witness; he then gave me the name of Anthony Hildebrand, his wife, and the daughter of the deceased, (John Philip Born,) a Mrs. Rohning; she would only get $1; I had no idea how to make out a last will, and went to Otto Scheible, Notary Public; he keeps a lager beer saloon on Hester-street, between Forsyth and Eldridge, New-York; saw Mr. Bergerman next day in the Bowery or in William-street; I had made out a sort of a will from the instructions I got from the Notary Public, and signed two witnesses' names, and gave Bergerman the will; he compared the signatures of deceased on the deed with the one on the will I had drawn; he said it was made well; toward evening Bergerman and I went to see Hildebrand to East New York; I then got acquainted first with him; we walked up stairs and Bergerman showed the deed and the will to Hildebrand, and he examined them through his spectacles and said it was done first rate; I told Bergerman I would like to have some money, and Hildebrand gave us $20, which I got; soon after we left, and I gave Bergerman $10, and we separated; Mr. Bergerman had both papers and took them home; we met Hildebrand in New-York a couple of days after at No. 6 Centre-street, and spoke about the matter, and he said it was time to make out the testament and get some witnesses to sign it; we met in Chatham-street and made out the testament; Mr. Bergerman and I got a blank will in a law paper store between Chambers and Pearl streets; Bergerman paid for it; I had made out a will at home and gave it to Bergerman; Heimann came in and Goldstein shortly afterward; Mr. Heimann and Mr. Bergerman read the will over, and Heimann said it was not made out rightly, and sat down and made another will, and signed it, as did Goldstein; heard Bergerman say to Heimann that he could make a few dollars, and there would be no will at all in the case; Heimann and Goldstein then got $5, and the promise of more on the 27th, when the examination was past; Heimann and Goldstein then went away, and Bergerman and I stayed; I then signed the name of John Philip Born, but spoiled it in blotting; I got a blank and spoiled the signature two or three times; finally I signed one which, on comparing, was satisfactory; I then went over for Mr. Heimann and Mr. Goldstein, and told them the party who signed the will had spoiled it, and we had to draw a new one; I went to the saloon, and they came soon afterward; before Heiman and Goldstein signed all looked at the signatures; I asked if it was done well, and they said yes, and Goldstein asked me if I had signed it; I laughed and gave no reply; then Mr. Heimann wrote out the testament, which was blank, and he and Goldstein signed as witnesses; then some one remarked that a claim should be put in that a tombstone ought to be erected over the grave of the deceased to the amount of $100; the paper was folded and given to Mr. Bergerman; it was said by Bergerman that all the real and personal property of deceased should be given to Mrs. Hildebrand in return for her kindness, and $1, lawful money, to Mrs. Bohning, daughter of deceased; they said they gave her only $1 because they said she had a bad reputation, and deceased did not like her, it was written in the will; Mr. Bergerman showed a picture, saying it was John Philip Born; we then all had refreshments, and Mr. Heimann and Goldstein walked away, while Bergerman and I remained; Mr. Bergerman kept the will; he and I went out the same evening to East New-York to Hildebrand for some money; Hildebrand said he could not give us any, as he was short of money, having just paid off some laborers, but would give some to-morrow; he also said, "You know, Mr. Bergerman, that I made a bargain with you not to pay a cent before the examination was past and the case settled." The next day Mr. Bergerman and I called upon Hildebrand, and he gave me $16, half of which I gave to Bergerman; it was then agreed between Bergerman and Hildebrand that the will should be taken to the office of the Surrogate of Kings County, by Hyman; saw Bergerman a few days afterward, and he said that Hyman had not taken the will to the Surrogate's office, as he should have done; we met Hyman, a short time after that, and he made the excuse of sickness for not going; some days after that, Hyman and I asked Bergermann for some money, and at his suggestion we went to Hildebrand for money; Hyman and Bergermann asked Hildebrand for money, when the latter went out and soon returned with $40 which he gave to Hyman, saying that he had borrowed it from a friend; we then went to a saloon near the stable and divided the money, each receiving $10; Hyman keeping $10 for Goldstein; Goldstein, Hyman and myself came to a saloon in Brooklyn, opposite the City Hall, and met Bergerman and Hildebrand; we all spoke about this case with a counselor named Van Nostrand; he said it was an easy and simple case; don't know that he was aware of the manner in which the will had been drawn up; Bergerman said to Goldstein and Hyman that the examination would come on that day, and they must say that they had known the deceased; Hyman and Goldstein said, "Never mind, we know what we have to say;" Hildebrand, Van Nostrand, Hyman and Goldstein then went to the Surrogate's Court, and soon after returned and said that the case was postponed; we then returned to New-York, and a few days after Hildebrand came and asked me to call Mr. Hyman; did so, and Hyman came soon after and Hildebrand gave him $30; asked Hyman to give me some of the money, and he would not.

At this point the examination was adjourned until Friday.

Peabody Monument Association.

A large and influential meeting of gentlemen, prominent in our banking and trading circles, was held yesterday at the office of Mr. JOHN BLOODGOOD, No. 22 William-street, for the purpose of organizing an association, having for its object the erection of a national monument to GEORGE PEABODY. Mr. W. H. NEILSON presided.

The Chairman explained that the fund would be raised by dollar subscriptions, and the monument when completed would be erected in some commanding position in Central Park. The following officers of the Association were elected: President, W. H. [illegible]; Secretary, [illegible]; Treasurer, John Bloodgood; Vice-Presidents, H. Greeley, C. R. Marvin, J. B. Trevor, D. Dows, Levi P. Morton, G. H. [illegible], R. W. [illegible], Daniel Drew, G. Hecker, E. D. [illegible], A. T. Stewart, M. Marble, W. B. Astor, T. A. Hoyt, H. B. Claflin, W. C. Bryant, R. Sage, R. Phillips, W. R. Travers, W. G. Hunt, W. T. Woodward, A. A. Low, J. G. Bennett, P. Morgan, A. D. Ashley, Jesse Hoyt, H. Clews, J. M. Fiske, C. A. Laurent, L. Aspinwall, A. G. Stebbins, J. Brown, Cyrus W. Field, C. K. Sutton, J. E. Brookes, J. Sturgis, W. M. Smith, S. S. Sloane, W. Orton, J. A. Underhill, M. H. Grinnell and A. B. Baylis. The following is the Executive Committee: G. W. McLean, G. Bliss, G. L. Brownell, H. Chapman, M. A. Wheelock, G. Cobb, G. Phipps, H. Stutzer, W. W. Clerk, S. D. Harrison, G. H. Brodhead, R. Keapler, S. V. White, W. N. Duncan, G. B. Grinnell, T. P. Aker, J. S. Ward, P. M. Myers, G. W. McCullough, A. B. Van Dyck, H. C. Hardy, H. S. Watson, A. G. Wood, N. Green, J. A. Riston, W. H. Webb, E. S. Strane, C. C. Parks, J. P. Alexander, R. Winthrop, C. Stead. It was announced that 600 subscribed names had been already received, and the meeting, which was very enthusiastic, then adjourned.

LOTTERIES.

Another Examination in the Sill Case—The Gross Receipts and Revenue Returns.

The examination in the case of the lottery dealer named HARLOW E. SILL was resumed before United States Commissioner SHIELDS yesterday. General JACKSON, Assistant District-Attorney, conducted the prosecution, Mr. CHAS. S. SPENCER being present for the defendant. Testimony was introduced in regard to the returns of gross receipts on the lottery business of the firm of C. H. MURRAY & Co. It was privately alleged that the returns did not represent the entire receipts of the firm, but only their net proceeds.

ELISHA TEN EYCK, of the Collector's Office of the Sixth District, deposed that he had examined the revenue books in regard to the monthly returns of gross receipts made by E. H. MURRAY & Co., and that he had obtained the following result:

1866—January, returns, $52,216; five per cent. tax, $2,760 80. February, returns, $51,682; tax, $2,582 60. March, returns, $88,182; tax, $4,409 10. April, returns, $80,964; tax, $2,548 20. May, returns, $2,567; tax, $128,25. June, returns, $14,989; tax, $749 45. July, returns, $11,289; tax, $564 90; August, returns, $17,489; tax, $879 45; September returns, $31,-571; tax, $1,518 55; November returns, $56,421; tax, $2,821 05; December returns, $14,071; tax, $703 55. Total amount of returns, $440,672; tax, $22,033 60. Returns for 1867, $467,824; tax, $23,391 20; returns for 1868, $188,315 60; tax, $9,415 78. 1869—January, returns, $12,654; tax, $632 70; February, returns, $1,480; tax, $74; March, returns, $10,117; tax, $505 85; April, returns, $8,482; tax, $424 10; May, returns, $9,000; tax, $453 30; June, returns, $15,037; tax, $751 85; July, returns, $9,047; tax, $452 35; August, returns, $9,464; tax, $473 20; September, returns, $8,453; tax, $422 65; October, $2,053; tax, $102 65. Total returns, $85,853; tax, $2,492 65. The witness testified that the returns were sworn to by JOHN BUTTS and JACOB BAUSCH. The examination was subsequently adjourned until the 30th inst.

New Camp Meeting Grounds.

It is understood that the managers of the camp meetings held by the Methodist Episcopal societies of New-York and vicinity, contemplate abandoning the old camp grounds in the woods near the village of Sing Sing, having selected a grove at the extreme easterly portion of Davenport's Neck, known as Leland's Point, in the town of New-Rochelle. The new grounds consist of a beautiful grove of ten acres, jutting out into Long Island Sound, with water deep enough close to the shore, to float a man-of-war at all times. The new location is only about half the distance of the present one from the City, and as steamers can approach the grounds so as to land passengers there, the expense and dust of stage travel for a couple of miles will be entirely avoided, while the depot of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad would be within ten minutes' walk of the grounds. The price paid or to be paid for the new grounds is said to be about $30,000.

Firemen's Parade on Evacuation Day.

An order has been issued by General SHALER for the parade of two brigades of the Metropolitan Fire Department on Evacuation Day.

Engine Companies Nos. 7, 10 and 12, and Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, will constitute the First Battalion, under the command of Major RHODES.

Engine Companies Nos. 13, 27 and 30, and Hook and Ladder Company No. 8, will constitute the Second Battalion, under the command of Major REYNOLDS.

Engine Companies Nos. 9, 17 and 25, and Hook and Ladder Company No. 6, will constitute the Third Battalion, under the command of Major BATES.

Engine Companies Nos. 14, 18 and 19, and Hook and Ladder Company No. 5, will constitute the Fourth Battalion, under the command of Major BRANDON.

Engine Companies Nos. 5, 28 and 33, and Hook and Ladder Company No. 11, will constitute the Fifth Battalion, under the command of Major SHAY.

Engine Companies Nos. 21, 23, and 26, and Hook and Ladder Company No. 9, will constitute the Sixth Battalion, under the command of Major ORR.

The First, second and Third Battalions will constitute the First Brigade, under the command of Major RHODES. The Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Battalions will constitute the Second Brigade, under the command of Major BRANDON.

The battalions will form in columns at 9:30 A. M., the heads of columns resting on Fifth-avenue, as follows: First Battalion on West Fourteenth-street; Second Battalion on West Thirteenth-street; Third Battalion on West Twelfth-street; Fourth Battalion on West Eleventh-street; Fifth Battalion on West Tenth-street; Sixth Battalion on West Ninth-street.

The column will move over the following line of march: Down Fifth-avenue to Waverley-place, to Broadway, to Canal-street, to Bowery, to Third-avenue, to Twenty-third-street, to Fifth-avenue, and down Fifth-avenue.

As the column passes the corner of Fifth-avenue and Fourteenth-street, it will pass in review before his Honor the Mayor of the City, and be immediately thereafter dismissed.

Chief-Engineer KINGSLAND will make such disposition of the companies not on parade as to effectually cover the districts temporarily vacated by those ordered in this detail.

Alleged Attempt to Obtain an Abortion.

ANDREW MORAN, a resident of South Carolina, who recently arrived in this City, yesterday gave bail before Justice DODGE, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, in the sum of $1,000, to appear before the Court of General Sessions to answer a serious charge made against him by Mrs. CHARLOTTE LOZIER, of No. 323 West Thirty-fourth-street. In her complaint on file in the Police Court, she states that Mr. MORAN called at her house in company with a young girl, upon whose person he desired an abortion to be performed. Both parties were arrested in the first instance, but the girl was subsequently discharged. The case has caused some stir on account of the high social position of the accused persons and the beauty and grace of the girl, but it is proper to add that Mr. MORAN positively denies that he made any proposition to Mrs. LOZIER of the character she alleges.

An Officer Who Knew His Duty.

Officer IRWIN, of the Fifth Precinct, was walking very late, on Monday night, along the Second-avenue, attired in citizen's clothing, when he noticed two suspicious looking men loitering about near the vicinity of East Thirty-fifth-street. Suspecting they were up to no good, he pretended to be intoxicated, and staggered against a doorway, against which he leaned in an apparently semi-stupid state of drunkenness. The men passed him twice, remarking as they did so, "there's a lunatic." The officer had previously put his watch, worth $75, in his pants pocket, keeping the same safely in his hand, but allowing the ribbon to show somewhat conspicuously. The men went up to IRWIN, and finding him, as they supposed, very drunk, dragged at his watch ribbon, and pulled his watch and hand out of the pocket at the same time. IRWIN sprang on the man who held the watch ribbon, and arrested him, but the other escaped. The prisoner gave the name of JAMES FORD, and was yesterday committed for trial by Justice DOWLING.

New-York State Poultry Exhibition.

The second annual Fair of this Society, to open on the 1st of December next, and to close on the 9th of December, though only the second exhibition of the Society, promises to be a very fine affair. There will be not only poultry but also fishes, dogs and cats and some other small animals. The utility of these large international fairs is so generally acknowledged that it is unnecessary to dwell on it. Last year many of the best prizes were taken off to Ireland, and this year foreign competition is likely to be large. The entries already in the various classes are greater than at the closing hour on the occasion of the first of these State Fairs. This, in itself, is most encouraging, yet when we look over the list of Presidents we are not surprised at this success. Then the Secretary, D. E. GAVIT, is indefatigable in his office. He purposes, this time, in addition to various other valuable specimens of useful poultry, to exhibit his grand crested turkey. This bird, which came into Mr. GAVIT's possession a short time since, is a fine specimen. There is just such another in the gardens of the Royal Zoological Society, in Regents' Park, London, England, and he is well described in the issue of the London *Field* for the 17th of July, 1869. Mr. W. B. TEGETMEIER, an eminent ornithologist, describes this bird, and speaks highly of him. American breeders ought to [illegible] him that he does not go out of the country.

THE WEDEKIND EXTORTION.

Examination of the Accused—Judge Hogan Refunds the $1,000 to the Complainant Before Concluding the Examination.

The examination in the case of Dr. AUGUST WEDEKIND, charged with extorting $1,000 from Mrs. ELIZABETH GALLER, on a threat to have her arrested for poisoning her husband, was resumed at 2 P. M. yesterday before Judge HOGAN.

Mr. MEYERS, counsel for the defendant, asked the privilege to submit testimony for his client with a view to his admission to bail pending the examination.

Judge HOGAN declined to listen to counsel on the question of bail until the examination was concluded.

Mr. MEYERS then said he would waive his right to cross-examine the witnesses that had been examined for the complainant, as it would occupy a long time, and he desired to have his client released on bail as soon as possible. He would call to the stand Dr. WEDEKIND himself as the first witness for the defence.

Dr. Wedekind, being sworn, testified through an interpreter that he was 30 years of age, born in Hanover, and now lived at No. 36 Orchard-street; that he was a physician by occupation, and, in answer to the charge made against him he had to say that he was not guilty; he said he had known Mrs. Galler since a year ago last Summer; first made her acquaintance through Mr. Wetsel; he was called by Mr. Galler to see a sick child in the family, which was the only time he ever saw him; Mrs. Galler afterward called at his office and offered him $100 to give her a prescription to poison her husband, saying that she could not live any longer with him; he told her he could not be induced to do such a thing for everything in the world; she then told him if he did not want to do it, she hoped he would keep quiet about it; he told her if she couldn't agree with her husband she had better leave him; to this she replied that if she did so she could not get any of his money; he could not tell the next time he saw Mrs. Galler; he wrote her one letter; he had learned through Mr. Wetzel that Mr. Galler was sick, and he wrote her saying that she was aware of the interview that had occurred between them at his office, and that as he had heard that her husband died of vomiting he was satisfied she had poisoned him, and he must communicate his suspicions to the proper authorities; that if she had anything to say to him about it she must call at his office; the same evening she came to his office and said: "What have you done? Don't make me miserable;" he replied: "You know what you asked me to do, and I refused;" she said: "If you had granted what I asked at the time I would have done it;" she then offered him money to keep quiet; he told her he would not keep quiet for thousands of dollars; she then left; next day she came again, and asked him if he would not keep still no how, that if he would do so she would give him $1,000; he told her that he would not keep quiet for $2,000; she offered him the insurance policy on the life of her husband, which he refused; she then left, and came again the next day, and said that on Friday she was going to bring him $1,000; on Friday, between 7 and 8 o'clock in the evening, she came again, bringing with her Mr. Thomas, whom she introduced to him as her brother-in-law; the $1,000 was tendered him, and he took it, and gave a receipt therefor; the next day, Saturday morning, he went to Coroner Schirmer and told him the facts, and left the $1,000 with him; he also had a conversation with Mr. Milspaw about it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kintzing, complainant's counsel—Have been a practicing physician since 1868; graduated at Gottingen University; got a diploma, which is at my office; wrote a thesis when I graduated; have written a great many theses while in the Medical College; I had not been on intimate terms with Mrs. Galler before she called at my office; I knew where Mr. Galler lived; I did not tell Mr. Galler about the proposition his wife had made to me; I told it to Mr. Millspaugh; I did not tell it to Mr. Galler, because I had no proof of it except my own statement, and the man and wife might have gone together and complained of me; I took the money from Mrs. Galler in order to have it as evidence against her; there was no Police officer present at any of the interviews between Mrs. Galler and myself; Mr. Thomas was present when I took the thousand dollars; Mrs. Galler wished the interviews to be private; the first time I saw Mrs. Galler after her husband died was on the 12th day of October; I don't know when he died, but I had heard he was dead before I wrote her the note; I did not ask her for any money when she called in answer to my note.

(The receipt for the $1,000 was here shown the witness, and acknowledged to be his handwriting.)

The receipt is in German, and reads as follows:

Received from Mrs. Galler, Nov. 12, 1869, $1,000 for keeping quiet. AUGUST WEDEKIND.

The witness continued—The $1,000 that I gave to Coroner Schirmer belonged to me; I did not give an assignment of the thousand dollars in the hands of the Coroner to any one; I signed a paper in relation to the money to Mr. Meyers my counsel; it was signed yesterday; I did not read it; Mr. Meyers told me he wanted the money.

Examination by Justice Dowling: Q.—Why did you not take the $100 from Mrs. Galler when she asked you for the prescription, and inform the authorities then as well as take the $1,000 afterward? A.—Because I had no witness, and the woman would have denied it.

Q.—Did you inform Mr. Millspaugh when the $100 was first offered? A.—Yes; I told him at that time.

Q.—Did you make any request of Mr. Millspaugh to inform the authorities? A.—No.

Q.—Did you not state in presence of Coroner Schirmer that he had told nobody of the affair except your wife? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—Did you ever attend Mrs. Galler when she was ill? A.—I wrote a prescription for her once.

Q.—Did you say anything in either about your wanting money or for her to bring money with her? A.—No; Mrs. Galler first spoke about money, which I refused; I finally accepted the money to get evidence. Mrs. Galler asked for the receipt when she paid the $1,000; I wrote two receipts, as the first was objected to on account of its being too small; Mrs. Galler refused to take a receipt unless there were revenue stamps on it and it was signed with my full name; I signed my name in full to the first receipt, but she wanted revenue stamps on it, and it was not large enough; I had patients in the house where Mrs. Galler lived; I sent my wife for the revenue stamps, and I paid for them; I did not dare to take the policy of life insurance as evidence, as I did not think that would be as good evidence; I once attended Mr. Galler's child by invitation of her husband; I saw Mrs. Galler after receiving the $1,000, the same morning that I went to see Coroner Schirmer, and told her I was going to the Coroner; did not tell her I was going to see the Coroner because she brought Mr. Thomas with her; I did not advise her not to take a receipt for the $1,000, as it would be evidence against her; I did not tell Mrs. Galler when I advised her to leave her husband if she couldn't get along with him; that I did not like my wife, but did like her (Mrs. Galler;) I told Mrs. Galler I was going to inform the Coroner in order that when she was arrested she would know what it was for; I did not inform her beforehand in order that she might run away.

Justice HOGAN here stated that Mr. MEYERS, the counsel for the defendant, stated to him and Coroner SCHIRMER that so far as he was concerned in the $1,000 he was willing it should be given to some charitable institution, to which he (HOGAN) replied that while he was disposed to be charitable, he did not think he had a right to give away money that did not belong to him.

Coroner SCHIRMER here handed over the $1,000 to Justice HOGAN, who said: "Now, Mrs. GALLER, if you will step up to the desk and write a receipt, I will give this money back to you."

Mr. MEYERS protested strongly against the Judge's giving the money back to the complainant before the examination was concluded and while she was under strong suspicions, to say the least, of having paid it to hush up a murder. He did not think it either legal or right to hand the money over to her under such circumstances.

Judge HOGAN, however, paid no attention to the remonstrances of counsel, but paid the money to Mrs. GALLER and took a receipt therefor.

Mr. MYERS then offered bail for his client, announcing his determination to waive any further examination before a Court that had already decided the case, but the Justice declined to take the bondsman offered, and the case was adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning.

Episcopal Convocation at Flushing, L. I.

To-day a convocation of the Episcopal clergy of Long Island will be held at St. George's Church, Flushing, to discuss matters concerning the welfare of the new diocese of Long Island. Bishop LITTLEJOHN will preach the sermon. The following subjects will be advanced for discussion: "Christian Education"—embracing, besides other topics, the best means of catechising and Sunday School work. "The Mission Work of the Diocese"—with special reference to the employment of lay agency as an auxiliary. "The Ministry"—how to increase its efficiency and numbers. Any of the clergy of Kings County desirous of attending, and wishing to take part in the debate, will be cordially welcomed. The session will continue for two days.

Patrick O'Toole and the House of Refuge—A Singular Case Decided.

A decision has been rendered in the New-York Superior Court in the case of PATRICK O'TOOLE the younger, by his guardian *vs.* The Managers, &c., of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents to recover $10,000 by the plaintiff. This, it will be remembered, was an action brought against the Managers of the House of Refuge on Randall's Island on the ground that his food, lodging and medical attendance during his confinement was not such as he was entitled to receive, and also that during his sojourn in the institution he did not have the attendance of a Roman Catholic priest, or receive the consolations of that religion.

The defendants demurred to the complaint on the ground principally that the defendants were public officers to whose discretion the management of this reformatory institution was entrusted by the Legislature, and that a civil action would not lie against them for the manner in which they had exercised their discretion. The question was very fully argued before Mr. Justice FITHIAN, who has now rendered his decision in favor of the defendants, sustaining the demurrer and dismissing the complaint with costs.

J. T. ROWLAND appeared for the plaintiffs, and EDMUND RANDOLPH ROBINSON for the defendants.

Counting the Gold in the Sub-Treasury Vaults.

The counting of the gold in the Sub-Treasury vaults commenced yesterday noon. Mr. FOLGER and General BUTTERFIELD were represented by Mr. F. D. TAPPEN, President of the Gallatin Bank, and the Government by Messrs. BIGELOW, MOORE and GUTHRIE. The apartments were opened and the twelve clerks from Washington, assisted by a few from the Sub-Treasury, commenced weighing the precious metal in the scales used for the purpose. The force employed in the work will be able to weigh out about $10,000,000 per day. Each million weighs two tons and every bag twenty pounds, which makes the job not a light one.

The amount in the vaults is $75,000,000, and in the Assay Office are about $8,000,000 more, which also have to be counted. The scales are balanced with the utmost nicety, and the weighing is done with precision. If the weight of any bag varies in the least from the standard the coin in it is counted for verification.

It need hardly be said that the persons who superintend and are engaged in the responsible work are men of tried and unimpeachable integrity, and it is conducted with such care that it is impossible for any of the coin to be purloined.

PRISON REFORM.

A National Congress to be Held in Philadelphia—Meeting of Eminent Philanthropists in this City.

The proposal to hold an International Congress on prison discipline, and to urge upon the different Governments a more humane system in the treatment of convicts, was brought before a joint Committee yesterday evening, composed of the following gentlemen: Jas. J. Barclay, Hon. Jos. R. Chandler and Dr. A. J. Dast, of the Philadelphia Prison Society, and Theodore Dwight, Dr. Francis Lieber and Dr. Wines, of the New-York Prison Association.

Dr. BARCLAY presided. Dr. WINES offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling for a National Convention as a preliminary to the approaching International Congress, the Congress to be composed of, first, Governors of States, or those whom they may commission to represent them; second, representatives from Boards of Inspectors of State Prisons; third, representatives from Boards of Managers of Juvenile Reformatories; fourth, representatives from Prison Societies throughout the Union; fifth, such other persons conversant with prison affairs as the Committee may deem proper to invite.

Philadelphia was designated as the city in which the Convention will hold its session, and the third Tuesday of October, 1870, as the day.

The main subject, that of a Congress composed of representatives from all of the principal prisons and reformatory schools of Europe and the United States, to devise plans for the amelioration of the condition of our convicts, will be discussed.

Dr. E. C. WINES, Corresponding Secretary of the New-York Prison Association, reported that according to a resolution offered and adopted by the Committee at their last meeting, he had addressed a circular letter to the various prison officials of the Old World as well as those of this country, inviting them to participate in a general council on this great subject, and had received favorable answers from the following: Sir Walter Crofton, of London; Florence Nightingale, M. Bonneville de Mersangy, Counselor of the Imperial Court of Paris, and Officer of the Legion of Honor; Miss Mary Carpenter, author of *Our Convicts*; M. D. Hill, Ex-Recorder of Bristol, England; General Mourrikoff, Chief of Prison Department, of St. Petersburg, Russia; Count Goltz, formerly Prussian Minister to this country; Governor Hoffman, of New-York; Governor Hayes, of Ohio; Governor Baker, of Indiana; Governor Clayton, of Arkansas; Governor Geary, of Pennsylvania; Governor Palmer, of Illinois; Governor McClurg, of Missouri; Amos Pillsbury, Superintendent Albany Penitentiary; Professor Goldwin Smith, of Cornell University; G. B. Hubbel, Ex-Warden of Sing Sing Prison; W. W. Rice, Warden of Maine Penitentiary; Z. K. Brockway, Superintendent of Detroit House of Correction, and fifty other prominent personages, all of whom have intimated their desire to be present or to be represented by deputies.

The National Congress during its session will designate the time and place of holding the International Congress.

Escape of a Prisoner from the Suffolk County Jail.

On Monday night a man named WILLIAM JOHNSON, confined in the Suffolk County Jail for burglary, made his escape by breaking the iron gratings from the window of his cell and lowering himself to the ground by means of a rope.

Death of a United States Consul.

From the San Francisco Alta, Nov. 12.

About the 1st of March last Mr. PRITCHETTE landed in Huaheine from an English bark, in which he had taken passage from Sydney to California. He sailed again for San Francisco in the ill-fated English brig *Rona*, which foundered at sea on the 2d of May. He was not in very good health when he embarked. After sailing he grew gradually worse, until, on the 12th of April, in latitude 12° north, longitude 161° west, he expired, and was buried in the afternoon of the same day. It is not really known of what disease he died, but it is believed that it was congestion of the brain. He was told before his decease that it was thought that he would die. He replied, "I know it, but do not wish to talk about it." He was asked if he had any friends in Philadelphia with whom he would like to have us communicate. He answered, "No." He was then asked if his friends in Oregon should be made acquainted with his death. He replied, "No." In about two hours after, he expired without a struggle, having his senses to the last. His baggage and other effects went down in the *Rona*.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.		Nos.	
44	Booth vs. Gonoude.	170	Levy vs. Weinthal.
63	Kinsey vs. Morange.	175	In re the petition of Wm. G. Wood.
99	Dickinson vs. Hardenburgh.	180	Davy vs. Leary.
113	White, Jr., vs. Guilleaume.	181	Robinson vs. Heough.
114	Same vs. Same.	183	Hoyle vs. Plattsburg and Montreal R. R. Co.
125	Carey vs. Grant.		
156	Lockwood vs. Farman.	188	King vs. King.
157	Watson vs. Gardner.	189	Halloran vs. Hall.
160	Moultrie vs. Va. Fire and Marine Ins Co.	200	Jessup vs. Nat. Bank Commonwealth.
165	Pollard vs. Blair.	206	King vs. King.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
229	Berolzheimer vs. Cogswell.	179	Speyers vs. Bernheimer.
239	Ackroyd vs. Ackroyd.	391	Koehler vs. Clark.
345	Allen vs. Cook.	392	Weith vs. Mordecai.
168	Lorillard, Jr., vs. Bridgeport Steam Company.	393	Salomon vs. Vander Roest.
362	Dugro vs. Sharkey.	394	Davidson vs. Morrisey.
363	Same vs. Same.	395	Livingston vs. Tompkins.
365	Same vs. Same.	396	Zuckschwerdt vs. Levy.
372	Bray vs. Poillon.	397	Nathan vs. Levy.
374	Gilman vs. Seckendorf.	398	Ayres vs. Same.
375	Benham vs. Hay.	399	Brown vs. McKee.
378	Weber vs. Quackenbos.	400	Montanus vs. Levy.
381	Minster vs. Bauer.	209	Oberdorfer vs. O'Brien Sheriff.
384	Powers vs. Rogers.	211	Collins vs. Lockwood.
386	Muller vs. Schepler.	212	Treanor vs. White.
390	Smith vs. Hewett.	214	Danforth vs. Doscher.
366	Rancy vs. Laing.	219	Scott vs. Rischart.
195	Levy vs. Levy.	223	Carleton vs. Carleton.
152	Nat. Park Bank vs. Litchfield.	226	Mordecai vs. Saulles.

The call commences at No. 232—Oneida Nat. Bank vs. Clark.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part II.—Held by Jones, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
1372	Cochrane vs. Faber.	1646	Knellis vs. Katz.
1474	Kerr vs. Goldee.	1650	Knieman vs. Miller.
1494	Ahrens vs. O'Brien.	1654	Moore vs. Walker.
1636	Frasioli vs. Stephens.	1656	Canfield vs. Wheeler.
1638	Schmidt vs. Ruchert.	1658	Harton vs. Bloom.
1640	Hollacher vs. Reed.	1660	Chapman vs. Robson.
1642	Sharp vs. Chase.	1662	Appleby vs. Ryan.
1644	Kelly vs. Weeks.		

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Before Alker, J.—Call of Calendar at 10 A. M.

4334	Ran vs. White.	4378	Hanfield vs. Nafiggar.
4339	Bamberger vs. Levy.		
4360	Beiser, Jr., vs. Fleischel.	4375	Allen vs. Cooper.
		4384	Karst vs. Audenrid.
4361	Rettig vs. Corm.	4390	Dohrman vs. Mories.
4365	Steele vs. Davis.	4394	Demarest vs. Goldsmith.
4366	Ferman vs. Nelson.		
4367	Otard vs. Fargo.	4395	Cavanagh vs. Connolly.
4374	Ruhlke vs. Solomon.		
4377	Warke vs. Cox.		

Part II.—Held by Gross, J.—Call of Calendar at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
4070	Scholerman vs. Jacobi.	4411	Packard vs. Goodkind.
4346	Schneider vs. Nordenschild.	4412	Mitchell vs. Middlefield Stove Co.
4398	Heim vs. Robinson.	4414	Navet vs. Cannon.
4399	Casey vs. Sexton.	4415	Fogg vs. Andrews.
4402	Edinger vs. Feiler.	4418	Gibbon, Jr., vs. Lennox.
4406	Blackman vs. Felter.		
4407	Stetson vs. Wiard.	4419	Bing vs. Van Dyke.
4410	Lester vs. Heenan.	4420	New-York Amer. Cement Co. vs. Gurr.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Bedford, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
1	The People vs. William J. Hamilton; felonious assault and battery.	7	The People vs. Caroline Preston; grand larceny.
2	The People vs. Charles Lowe; obtaining goods by false pretences.	8	The People vs. John Harman, George Davis and James Campbell; burglary.
3	The People vs. Michael Kavanagh and Joseph White; robbery.	9	The People vs. John Jones, George Baker and John Harmann; burglary.
4	The People vs. James H. Stagg and Charles E. Dye; grand larceny.	10	The People vs. Patrick Sullivan; burglary.
		11	The People vs. James Connell; grand larceny.
5	The People vs. Leon Gumplonres; grand larceny.	12	The People vs. Louis Voss; receiving stolen goods.
6	The People vs. Frank Louis; grand larceny.	13	The People vs. Joseph Roddey, (three cases;) grand larceny.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—NOV. 23.

By Judge Ingraham.

Smith *vs.* Spencer, and Potter *vs.* Thorndike; motions granted.

Mohr *vs.* Elsasser; motion denied.

Lampley *vs.* Clark; motion denied without prejudice to the respondent's right to make the objection on the hearing of the appeal.

Luling *vs.* Price; motion granted.

Taylor *vs.* Saroni; motion granted for January.

Gilbert *vs.* Gilbert, Jr.; if the defendant communicates in writing the residence of the defendant, and service is neglected for twenty days thereafter, the motion is granted—otherwise, denied.

Mitchell *vs.* Embury, Newton *vs.* Kingsland and Willets *vs.* Macy; motions granted.

Savage *vs.* The West Shore Hudson River Railroad Company; the motion granted, unless defendant stipulates to admit the items of plaintiff's account, and if so, denied.

Kahn *vs.* Levy; motion is granted.

In the matter of the estate of Timothy Collins; motion denied without costs.

Schuchman *vs.* Schlamp; motion granted with leave to defendant to put in an answer on payment of costs of demurrer and of this motion in ten days.

In the matter of the petition of Samuel D. Roberts; motion granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 23.

By Judge Fithian.

Charles Graham *vs.* Charles Lee; motion granted without costs.

Ann Moran *vs.* George W. Lent; motion granted.

Henry M. Field *vs.* James Stewart et al.; motion denied without costs.

A. V. D. Leigh et al. *vs.* William H. Thompson; complaint dismissed with costs, and $10 costs of motion.

Patrick Connelly *vs.* Third-avenue Railroad Company; motion granted without costs.

Second National Bank of Chicago *vs.* Merriott M. Silliman; motion granted.

James W. Bouton *vs.* William Elmer; motion granted on payment of $10 costs.

James W. Bouton *vs.* Isaiah C. Babcock et al.; motion denied with $10 costs.

Rush C. Hawkins et al. *vs.* Edward J. Martin; motion granted and cause referred.

Cohen Adolphe *vs.* William H. Walker et al.; judgment for plaintiff by default.

Samuel J. Bester *vs.* World Mutual Life Insurance Company; motion granted and cause referred.

Christopher Weber *vs.* Leonhardt Meenk; motion granted, and T. Easton Bennett appointed referee.

Noah Wheaton *vs.* John Kaine, impleaded, &c.; motion granted.

Robert Barclay et al. *vs.* Louis Walters, impleaded; motion granted.

Louis Bock *vs.* James G. Burchell; motion granted on payment of costs of witnesses' fees.

Alexander King, Jr., *vs.* James K. Spratt; judgment set aside and vacated, without costs.

In the matter of Ann Wilson to be discharged from custody on *habeas corpus*; writ dismissed and prisoner remanded.

Frederick A. Locht *vs.* Julius Vulter; judgment set aside on payment of costs, and $10 costs of motion.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No opinions were delivered yesterday.

No. 254.—*The Steamer Baltimore, the New-York and Washington Steamship Company, Appellants, vs. The Owners of the Schooner J. W. Woolston.*—Appeal from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.—This was a case of collision on the Potomac River in December, 1863, which resulted in the sinking of the schooner *Woolston*, and the loss of the vessel and cargo (of coal.) The schooner was on a voyage from Philadelphia to Washington, and the steamer was proceeding down the Potomac on a voyage from Georgetown to New-York. The night was dark, and it was difficult for the steamer to tell how far the schooner was away by her lights. It appears from the evidence that the steamer discovered the schooner's lights, and changed her course, but not in time to avoid the collision, although she slowed when the danger became imminent. She was going about eight knots an hour. The defence was that the schooner occasioned the collision by tacking directly across the river, and across the channel. The decree below was for the libelants, and the respondent's appeal insisting that the weight of evidence is in their favor, and that the testimony of two colored men on board the schooner, who knew nothing of navigation, was allowed to prevail, as against the intelligent evidence of the officers and a portion of the crew of the steamer, who agreed perfectly as to the main facts; and further, that inasmuch as the libelants failed to examine the master of the schooner, who was at the wheel, and who was the only person competent to speak with any certainty as to the navigation of the schooner at the time of the collision, and the only witnesses examined were inexperienced persons, their evidence is not entitled to any weight, where it conflicts with the evidence on the part of the steamer upon the question of the movements of the respective vessels immediately before the collision. It is also averred that the total loss claimed by the libelants, although denied by the respondents, was not proven; and that it was not shown that any effort was made to raise either the vessel or cargo. The evidence contained in the record is examined at length. The appellees maintain that where the inferior Courts concur in opinion in collision causes, and there is testimony supporting their decision, it will not be reversed here on doubts raised. N. Wilson and J. Hubley Ashton for appellants; George H. Williams and W. Y. Fendall for appellees.

No. 256.—*James Bradley vs. E. S. Hunt and Caroline Rhines.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.—On the 10th of July, 1863, Breedin & Co., citizens of Pennsylvania, made a lease of certain land in that State, for a term ending July 1, 1864, to one Rhines and another, also citizens of Pennsylvania, and partners in business, for a certain rent, payable in lumber. Before the expiration of the lease, Breedin & Co. assigned their interest in it to the plaintiff in error, a citizen of Kentucky, having sold him the land covered by it. Rhines died, and letters of administration on his estate were granted to the defendants. In August, 1866, Bradley brought suit in his own name as assignee, in the Court below, against the administrators of Rhines, one of the partners and joint lessees, taking no notice of Carman, the surviving partner under the contract. The declaration set forth all the facts, and the lease under which the suit was brought, and the defendants pleaded the general issue. On the trial the lease was offered in evidence, and the defendants objected, because Carman, the surviving partner, alone could be sued, according to the instrument, and because from the declaration it appeared that the legal plaintiff was a citizen of Pennsylvania, and the Court was therefore without jurisdiction. The Court sustained the objection on both grounds and rejected the evidence.

The case is here for review, the plaintiff in error maintaining that the rights and liabilities of the parties are to be ascertained and determined by the law of Pennsylvania; and that by the existing laws of that State, as construed by her Courts, the common law distinctions between instruments joint, and those joint and several, in this class of cases, are obliterated; and that the terms of the legislation, though limited to undertakings that were joint and several, are applicable to contracts that are joint and not several. On the point of jurisdiction it is submitted that under the Judiciary act it is only in cases of assignment of promissory notes or other choses in action that the assignees are prohibited from sueing in the United States Courts, unless their assignors were also qualified by citizenship to sue in those Courts. But neither in point of fact nor law is this lease a chose in action. A lease, and the term created by it, so far as the tenants are concerned, constitute a chattel real, and so far as the landlord is concerned, they are but a part of his original estate in the premises leased. During the continuance of the lease the leased premises were conveyed to Bradley, the assignee of the lease, in fee, with all its benefits, without any formal assignment; and from the time of that conveyance Rhines and Carman became the tenants of Bradley in as full and ample a manner as they had before been the tenants of Breedin & Co., and Bradley was from that time invested with all the rights of Breedin & Co., as well in the lease as of every other part of the estate conveyed. But in any case it is submitted, the objection to the jurisdiction should have been taken by plea in abatement, or by motion to dismiss. The want of proper citizenship cannot be raised at the trial upon the merits. The defendants here maintain the correctness of the rulings below. B. F. & A. G. Lucas for plaintiffs in error; J. A. Wills for defendants.

No. 263.—*James Hickman, plaintiff in error, vs. Edward C. Betts et al.*—Appeal from the District Court for the Northern District of Alabama.—Hickman brought his action against the defendants, who were officers of Court and Grand Jurors, under the Confederate States Government, and who had indicted him for treason against that authority, to recover damages for maliciously and without probable cause, causing him to be arrested, imprisoned, &c. The verdict below was for the defendants, under the charge of the Court, and Hickman appeals, claiming that as the parties acted without authority, they are responsible for all damages to him resulting from their acts; and that it is no justification to urge the power of the Confederate States in the premises. The defendants submit that in such a case any authority emanating from the Confederate Government, which in the event of the success of the rebellion, would have protected the defendants, will now protect them to the same extent as if the rebellion had not failed, and the national authority had not been restored. All of the parties were citizens and residents of the insurrectionary State of Alabama, and all the acts complained of were done during the rebel occupancy of the State, and by noncombatants.

Mr. Johnson for plaintiff in error; Messrs. Walker and Gordon for defendants.

No. 264.—*Meader vs. Norton*, continued.

The following cases were argued to-day: United States Express Company, plaintiff in error, *vs.* Kountze Brothers, error to the Circuit Court for the District of Nebraska. This action was commenced by the defendant in error to recover from the Express Company, as a common carrier, the value of certain gold dust forwarded by them from Omaha to Philadelphia. Oliver Bronson, plaintiff in error, *vs.* Stephen Kempton, in error to the New-York Court of Appeals. This is another coin contract case.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

PAPER COLLARS—INFRINGEMENT.

James H. Hoffman vs. Edward Stiefel and Isaac Ney.—This was a suit for infringement, by these defendants, of letters patent granted to the above plaintiff July 25, 1865, for a turned down or folded collar, wholly of paper, with an enameled surface; also of letters patent granted to the plaintiff April 4, 1865, for a sweat-proof paper shirt collar. The defence denied the validity of the patents, there being no dispute as to the infringement, if their validity were established.

Held by the Court—That both of the patents are valid, the evidence showing that the plaintiff was the first person who made a turned down collar wholly of paper, with an enameled surface. That the enameled paper known prior to the making by him of the invention covered by the patent of July 25, 1865, was unsuitable for making such a collar, and that he invented a kind of paper adapted to the purpose. That the collar made from such paper was, therefore, a new article of manufacture, and the claim to it is valid. As to the patent of April 4, 1865, there is no evidence to show that the plaintiff is not the inventor of what is claimed therein. Decree for the plaintiff for an account and a perpetual injunction, with costs.

For the plaintiff, C. M. Keller and E. Wetmore; for the defendants, T. Darlington.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

INFORMATION.

The United States vs. Twenty Cases of Silk Ribbons—The United States vs. Eleven Cases of Silk Ribbons.—On motion of the Government these cases have been consolidated, and are being tried as one suit. It is an information tried before a jury, for the condemnation of the above property, of the value of about $35,000, on the ground that it was undervalued in the invoices, and entered at the Custom House at the undervaluation. The goods were imported from Basle, during August and September last, the duty on them is sixty per cent., and it is claimed that there was an undervaluation of twenty per cent. Forcart, Weiss, Burchardt & Wildt, through Kutter, Yuchmeyer & Co., their agents in New-York, appear as claimants. Case still on.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 23.

Before Judge Barnard.

ACTION FOR THE DELIVERY OF RAILROAD STOCK.

Wm. L. Challis vs. The Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad Company.—This action was brought to recover 2,000 shares of the stock of the Comral Branch of the Union Pacific Railway Company, which the plaintiff alleges are due to him under and by virtue of a certain arrangement entered into about seven years ago. The Atchison and Pike's Peak Railroad Company was organized in 1859, under the laws of the then Territory of Kansas. One Luther C. Challis, brother of the plaintiff, was, as claimed by the latter, authorized by the majority of those forming the Company to undertake to obtain from Congress a grant of certain lands for railroad purposes, and also to induce Congress to make a certain treaty with a tribe known as the Kickapoo Indians, so that the railroad might pass through their reservation. For this purpose Luther C. Challis was by resolution empowered to employ such agent or agents as he might think useful for the purpose of facilitating these objects. The plaintiff avers that Luther C. Challis, as President and General Agent of the Company, appointed him, plaintiff, by virtue of a resolution of the 9th of March, 1862, passed at Atchison, as agent, to secure this treaty with the Indians, and also to obtain the grant from Congress. The plaintiff claims that in May, 1862, an arrangement was entered into whereby 2,000 shares of the capital stock of the Company, valued, nominally at $20,000, was to be transferred to him. The Company at this time had no existence, as defendants say, except on paper. Assessments on the subscription were to be paid as called for, but the stock was not to be delivered until one hundred miles of the road was built. The plaintiff alleges that he paid $6,500 in 1862, and the balance in January, 1865. That a certificate of 1,999 shares was put in the name of the plaintiff, but that the same has never been delivered to him pursuant to agreement. The 100 miles of road, it is said, were completed in 1867. The original capital of the stock was $1,000,000. Subsequently it was increased to $5,000,000, and the plaintiff claims that under the agreement he is entitled to one-fifth of the last amount of stock.

The answer of the defendants denies nearly all the material allegations of the complaint.

At the conclusion of the plaintiff's testimony Judge Porter, in behalf of the defendants, moved for a dismissal of the complaint. The argument on this motion was not concluded at the time the Court adjourned.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Nov. 23.

Before Judge Ingraham.

HABEAS CORPUS TO RELIEVE A MAN FROM SERVICE IN THE NAVY.

In the Matter of the Application of William P. Stimer to be Released on Habeas Corpus from the United States Navy.—The relator is an upholsterer by occupation, and about a year and a half ago married a young woman with whom he lived until about two weeks ago, when, at the end of a long spree, he enlisted in the United States Navy. The application for his discharge was based on the testimony of the young wife and others, to the effect that he did not know what he was about at the time of taking the oath and signing the papers. He was discharged on condition that he refund the bounty money and the suit of clothes which had been furnished to him by the Government.

SUEPRIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Nov. 23.

Before Judge Fithian.

ORDER OF ARREST—INTERESTING QUESTION OF PRACTICE.

Margaret Sherlock* vs. *Stephen Sherlock.—This is an action on claim and delivery of personal property, in which an order of arrest had been granted against the defendant. A motion was made to set aside this order of arrest, on the ground that it was improperly and prematurely granted; defendant contending that no order of arrest can issue in such case until after the delivery of the writ of replevin to the Sheriff, and after that officer shall have made a return that he is unable to find the property.

In denying the motion to vacate Judge FITHIAN has gone over the entire law applicable to the case, in the following opinion:

The order of arrest in this case was based upon the third subdivision of section 179 of the Code. It is objected by defendant's counsel that in the cases specified in that subdivision an order of arrest cannot issue until after the plaintiff shall have made and delivered to the Sheriff the affidavit and indorsement thereon required by sections 207 and 208 of the Code, and the Sheriff shall after due search be unable to find the property. This objection is not well taken. In an action to "recover the possession of personal property" it is optional with the plaintiff whether he will avail himself of the provisions of sections 207 and 208 or not. And if he elect so to do, he may do it at any time before answer in the action. The order of arrest, however, is wholly independent of those sections. It is granted, if at all, under the provisions of section 179, and upon an affidavit stating facts sufficient to bring the case within some one of the subdivisions of that section. The facts upon which this objection is founded are not required to be stated—are to exist as a preliminary to the order. The order may accompany the summons, or be issued at any time afterward before judgment. (Code, section 183.) Objection is taken to the form of the order, that it does not direct the defendant to be held to bail in any specific sum, but requires defendant to give the undertaking provided by section 211 of the Code. Section 183 of the Code, prescribing generally what shall be required by or stated in an order of arrest, must be construed and read together, or in connection with the third subdivision of section 179, and the whole of sections 187 and 211. Section 187 expressly provides that if the arrest be for a cause mentioned in the third subdivision of section 179, the only bail defendant can give is such as is required by section 211, which is altogether a different undertaking from the one required by the form of the order prescribed in subdivision 1 of section 183. It must necessarily follow, therefore, and must be held that this subdivision, so far as it prescribes the form of the order, does not and cannot apply to arrests for the cause specified in subdivision three of section 189. The form of the order in this case is substantially correct. The principal ground, however, upon which the motion to vacate is based, is the alleged insufficiency of the affidavit upon which the order was granted. The order is based upon the assumption that the affidavit shows a good cause of action to recover the possession of personal property unjustly detained by the defendant. What, under the old system, would be an action of replevin "in the detinet." The objection is that the affidavit shows that before the commencement of the action the defendant had so disposed of the property that it was out of his custody or power to deliver, or, in other words, that the defendant did not detain the property. If that fact appears by the affidavit, the action for wrongfully detaining property cannot be maintained, nor can an order of arrest issue under the third subdivision of the section. I am of opinion that the affidavit does not show any such disposition of the property. The affidavit shows that the defendant obtained from the agent of plaintiff United States seven-thirty bonds to the par value of $17,600, the property of the plaintiff, and to be held by defendant for and subject to the order of plaintiff; that plaintiff had demanded the bonds and defendant has refused to deliver or account for the same, "and has wrongfully and unlawfully converted the same to his own use and unjustly detains the same, and has converted, removed and disposed of the same so that it cannot be found or taken by the Sheriff, and with the intent that it should not be so found or taken." Further, that the defendant stated on the bonds being demanded of him "that he had the bonds deposited in a bank in the City, and that he intended to keep all he had got and would not deliver either the bonds or their value." And further, that defendant has "collected the interest on said bonds and appropriated the same to his own use." These allegations, taken together, in my opinion are clear and positive assertions that the defendant has this property under his control in a place of concealment, with the intent that it shall not be reached by the plaintiff on process of immediate claim and delivery. The "wrongful conversion" in the affidavit stated, must be held to mean a conversion by the acts and in the manner therein stated. Undoubtedly such acts would amount to a conversion in law if plaintiff choose so to treat them. But they do not show such a parting with the possession and control of the property as puts it out of the defendant's power to deliver. The plaintiff, therefore, may at her election bring her action to recover the possession, and upon the facts above stated have an order of arrest.

Motion denied with $10 costs.

DEFAULT BEFORE A REFEREE—PROPERTY SOLD WITHOUT THE OWNER'S KNOWLEDGE.

Frederick A. Locht* vs. *Julius Vulter.—The parties to this action had formerly been partners, and the plaintiff claiming a few hundred dollars against the defendant, commenced suit in the Superior Court for its recovery.

After service of the plaintiff's papers, the case was sent before a referee, but the defendant not understanding the practice, employed no lawyer, and made no appearance before the referee, the consequence being that a judgment was taken by default, and entered up against him, and his property sold under execution. In going to pay his taxes a long time after, the defendant was surprised to find himself no longer the owner of the property. On affidavits showing this state of facts, and that the defendant had a good defence to the plaintiff's action, Mr. Beague, the attorney for defendant, moved to have the judgment set aside.

Judge FITHIAN granted the motion, and directed that the judgment be opened and the defendant permitted to plead, on payment of the costs of the action, and $10 costs of motion; but directing that the judgment stand on record as security for the result.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—NOV. 23.

Before Judge Jones and a Jury.

ALLEGED CONVERSION OF GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Margaret Gallagher* vs. *Henry E. Suinan et al.—The plaintiff sues defendants for $400, being the value of certain Government bonds alleged to have been deposited with the defendants, for safe keeping, by the brother of the plaintiff. The defendants allege that they, as brokers, were transacting certain stock speculations on account of the plaintiff's brother; that the stocks in controversy were deposited with them by plaintiff's brother as a margin for those speculations, without any intimation that he was not the legitimate owner, and that the losses on these speculations, made under his order, exceeded the amount of the bonds. There was a conflict of testimony as to whether any intimation was given to the defendants, at the time of receiving the bonds, as to their being held for mere safe keeping, the brother of plaintiff testifying that such was the understanding, and the defendants the contrary.

The jury found in favor of the defendants.

W. W. Hewitt for the plaintiff; Joseph Laroque and [illegible] W. Macfarland for defendants.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Bedford.

There were ten cases yesterday, in a calendar of twelve, called on, but in consequence of the absence of several complainants, only three cases were ready for hearing. Commenting on the absence of the prosecuting witnesses, Mr. Fellows, Assistant District-Attorney, condemned in the strongest terms the misconduct of the absent parties who, though subpœnaed, failed to attend, and thus showed their utter disregard of public interest and contempt of the Court. If the witnesses failed to attend this day, he would move for an attachment against them, and if present, he would bring them before the Bar of the Court to account for their absence and be proceeded against.

Judge BEDFORD replied that if the necessary affidavits were made out, he intended in every case to issue an attachment, on the motion of the District-Attorney. He would look over the matter closely, and send them for contempt of Court if the facts justified it.

ALLEGED ROBBERY.

Silas Butler, a Cuban negro, was charged with having stolen some diamonds and gold rings, valued at [illegible], from Prospero Martines, also a Cuban. He was [illegible] not guilty and discharged.

PICKPOCKET.

Maria Smith was found guilty on the clearest evidence of having picked an empty pocket book from Mrs. Julia O'Gorman on a Third-avenue car. After her conviction, and before sentence was passed, Mr. Charles Spencer, who had not appeared in the case, made the following statement in regard to Mrs. Smith:

The name of the prisoner is Delia Leece, whom I first knew some twenty years ago. She was at that time the daughter of a member of our Police force—one of the brightest and most beautiful women I have ever seen. She was, unfortunately, married to a man named George Leece, who became a criminal, and then she began to go to the bad, but not in a dishonest way. She acquired quite a property—she became, I might say, wealthy, and it was a well-known fact that no deserving person then applied to her in vain for money. That poor, broken-down woman has given away thousands of dollars in charity in this City, and the poor never went away from her without receiving a share. But, by-and-by, age and disease crept on; friends fell away; her money was lost, and she became a companion of disreputable people—yet she was honest. By-and-by the party with whom she was living got into trouble; she pawned almost her last rag for him; but he was sent to State Prison. Then she became paralyzed in both arms, and is at present so paralyzed that she cannot even do her work as a pickpocket well. She is clumsy. She has been here once before to my personal knowledge. She might have been twice. On that former occasion, in consideration of the good he knew her to have done, and her past life, one of the most prominent gentlemen in the City came into Court and interfered in her favor, and judgment was mercifully suspended. When she called me to the box this morning, and I asked her how on earth she ever could have repeated the offence, she told me what no doubt is the truth—but no justification—that she was literally starving. She ought to be punished, but let the good that persons do sometimes be credited to them even in this life. If ever there was a case where one was compelled to commit crime it is this, and her conduct during the trial has been such as to lead to the opinion that there is yet some hope for her; for where there is a fountain of tears left and a sense of shame there is hope. This is only another example of the hopeless wreck, which youth and beauty and promise can make of themselves by taking the first step in the downward road to disreputable crime.

The Court sentenced her to three years in State Prison.

John Nolan and Pat. Healy, two boys, pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and were sent to the House of Refuge.

John J. Tripp pleaded guilty to a felonious assault and battery, and was sent to State Prison for four years.

POLICE COURTS.

Essex Market—Before Judge Shandley.

AN UNGRATEFUL WOMAN.

Anna Jacobson was arrested yesterday and brought before the Court charged with the larceny of a number of little articles of clothing, the property of of Bernard Arnold. Soon after her arrest she was identified as the person who in July last stole a quantity of jewelry, valued at $40, from Mrs. Frederika Hahne, of No. 64 Vandam-street. About the 1st of July, Miss Jacobson was in a very destitute condition, and having acquainted Mrs. Hahne of the fact, that lady very charitably consented to have the prisoner remain in her house until a situation could be procured. But Miss Jacobson only remained in the house a few days, when she decamped during the night time, carrying with her the property mentioned. She was held for trial.

TWO MONKEYS STOLEN.

Joseph Wood, a seaman on board the brig *Alexander*, now lying at the foot of Fourth-street, East River, made a complaint charging Michael Norton, and another man not arrested, for having on the 22d inst., stolen from the *Alexander* two monkeys, valued at $35, the property of William H. Goodfellow. Wood swore that the prisoner and his accomplice went on board the brig about 10 o'clock in the morning, and attempted to induce the sailors to go with them, but failed; then Norton went to the cabin and carried away the monkeys, while at the same time the strange man held Wood, and assaulted him. In his defence, Norton denied that he had stolen the monkeys, but admitted that he had received one of them from the stranger, to whom he returned it again. The prisoner was committed for trial.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 23, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$12,000	U.S.5-20C.,'62.c	115⅝	20	Pac. M. S. S. Co..	52¼
400	do. ....small	115⅝	10	U. S. Ex.	52
10,000	U.S.5-20C.,'64.s3	113⅞	200	N. Y. Cen. & H.R.	
15,000	U.S.5-20 C.,'65..	114		con.	92½
25,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65,		100	N. Y. Cen.	183
	new..........b3	116	100	do.	182⅞
1,000	do.	115¾	100	do.	182¾
6,000	U. S. 5-20 C.,'67.	116⅛	100	Erie	28⅜
4,000	U. S. 5-20 C.,'68.	115⅞	100	do.	28½
1,000	Ga. St. 6s	81	16	do.	28
10,000	Tenn. State 6s,		50	Reading	98¼
	new	52½	200	do.........b3	98⅜
5,000	do.	52½	200	do.	98⅛
3,000	N. C. St. 6s, n.	35½	100	L. S. & M. S.	90⅜
2,000	do. special tax.	39½	600	do.	90¼
7,000	La. 6s, Lev. Bs.	60	50	do.	90
5,000	Mo. St. 6s	91¼	42	Mich. Cen.....b. c.	120
2,000	B'klyn 6s, W.L.	92½	200	Clev. & Pitts.	83½
1,000	Harlem 1st M.	96	100	do.	83⅝
1,000	M. So. S.F.Bds.	94	200	do.........c	83⅜
4,000	Mich. S. 2d M.	88	1200	C. & N. W.	73¾
20,000	Cen. Pc. R. R.		700	do.........b60	73⅞
	G. Bds.	92⅝	100	do.........b3	73¼
2,000	Union Pac. 1st.	85	1100	Chi. & N.W.Pf.	88
5,000	Chi.&N.W.con.		15	do.	88¼
	conv. bs.	87¾	10	do.	88⅛
4,000	C. & R. I. & P.		100	Chi. & R. I. R.	104½
	R. 7s	94⅞	100	do.	104⅜
5,000	Mor. & Es. 1st.	95⅛	200	do.	104⅛
1,000	P.,F.W.& C.1st	101	100	Mil. & St. P....b30	70⅛
3,000	St.L. & I.M.1st.	81	100	do.	69⅞
5,000	Mil. & St. P. 8s		100	do....bet. call	69⅞
	1st M.	100⅜	400	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	84⅜
4,000	Chi.& Alt.1st M	100⅛	200	do.........b30	84⅜
1,000	do.	100	400	Tol., W. & W.	59
1,000	Chi. & N.W. 1st	89	500	P., Ft. W. & Chi.	
1,000	Col.,C.& Ind. C.			Guar.	86
	1st M.	76	20	do.	86⅛
1,000	Lake S. Div.Bs.	83	18	do.	86⅛
34	Bk. of Commerce.	123	160	Del., L. & W.	108
10	Ocean Bank	75	10	New-Jersey Cen..	92⅛
20	Del. & Hud. Can..	120	100	Mor. & Ess. R.	87⅝
300	West. U. Tel.	35⅞	250	do.........b3	88
100	Quick. M. Co.	13⅛	34	do.	88
100	do...bet. call.	14	200	Dub. & S. C. R.	108
100	Mariposa Pf.	16⅛	50	do.	108½
100	do.	16⅜	100	Bos., H. & E. b. c.	10¼

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2½ P. M.

$4,000	U. S. 6s,'81 C..s3	118⅛	$500	U.S.5-20C.,'65.n	115¾
2,500	U.S.5-20R.,'62..s3	113⅝	2,000	U. S. 5-20R..'67..	115¾
14,000	do.	113⅛	65,000	U. S. 5-20, C. '67.	115⅞
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C.,'62.	115⅛	1,500	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	107⅜
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C.,'64.	113⅛	200	do.....small	110⅛
2,000	do.	113⅛	2,500	U. S.5s,10-40R.c	107⅞
16,000	U.S.5-20R.,'64.s3	113⅛	15,000	do.	107⅞
18,000	U.S.5-20 C.,'65..	114	51,000	U. S. 6s, Cur.	107⅞

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$2,000	N. Car. St. 6s.n		200	N.Y.Cen.& H. R.	
	special tax	39¾		con.	91½
9,000	Mo. St. 6s	91	10000	N. Y. Cen. & H.	
1,000	La. 6s, Lev. B.	60		R. con. s..s15	82¾
10,000	Col.,C. & I.C.R.		100	Erie	28⅛
	1st M.	76	500	Reading	98⅛
5,000	do.	75⅞	100	Del. Lac. & W.R.	109
8,000	Mor.& Es.1st M	96	200	L. S.& M. So.	89⅞
400	West. U. Tel.	36	700	do.	89¾
10	do.	36⅛	400	do...bet. call	89⅝
100	Mariposa Pf.	16	800	Chi. & N. W.	72⅞
100	Quick. M...bet. c.	14	300	Chi. & N. W. Pf..	87⅝
100	do.	13⅛	200	Chi. & R. I.	103⅝
30	Adams Ex.	57⅜	10	do.	104
100	Pac. Mail	51⅛	200	Mil.& St.P.Pf.	84⅛
500	do...bet. call	51⅛	100	Tol., W. & W.	59
50	Am. Mer. U. Ex.	34⅛	50	Morris & Essex..	88
5	do.	34⅛	100	Dub. & S. C. R.	108

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

100	Cumberland	27	300	Chi. & N. W.	73¼
100	W. U. Tel.	35⅞	100	Erie	28⅝
100	Pacific Mail	51¼	300	do.	28⅜
1000	Reading R.	98⅜	100	do.........s3	28⅜
500	do.........b3	98½	200	Mil.& St.Paul..b3	70
200	La.Sh.& M. So.	90¾	1000	Central Pet..b30	75
100	Ohio & Miss.	26⅜	1500	U. S. Pet.....s60	20
100	do.........b3	26⅜	100	Home Pet.....b30	8¾

TUESDAY, Nov. 23—P. M.

In the early sales of Gold in the Open Market to-day there was an upward inclination of price of ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent. as compared with the cheapest transactions of Monday. The sales of $1,000,000 by the Treasury at 12 o'clock averaged a slight fraction over 126¼ ⅌ cent. as follows. The gross amount bid for was $2,265,000:

AWARDS OF GOLD, NOV. 23.

Kent & Co.		White, Morris & Co.	
$10,000	126.55	$25,000	126.55
Vermilye & Co.		G. H. Bend.	
40,000	126.53	100,000	126.55
Kennedy, Hutchinson & Co.		Wilmerding, Heguet & Co.	
30,000	126.60	10,000	126.53
30,000	126.56	Robinson, Cox & Co.	
30,000	126.53	30,000	126.53
J. F. Harmon.		Gibson, Beadleston & Co.	
5,000	126.53	25,000	126.53
Trevor & Colgate.		25,000	126.54
20,000	126.60	25,000	126.56
20,000	126.58	G. C. Magoun.	
20,000	126.56	50,000	126.59
50,000	126.54	50,000	126.53
215,000	126.52½	50,000	126.56
Underhill, Haven & Co.		W. M. & A. M. White.	
25,000	126.53	10,000	126.58
25,000	126.54	W. T. Hatch & Son.	
25,000	126.55	5,000	126.63
50,000	126.56		
Total	$1,000,000		

The subsequent sales in the Open Market were at 126¼@⅜@½ ⅌ cent., the price closing about ⅛ of 1 ⅌ cent. higher than last night, and on a dull speculation. The Foreign Bill market was weaker by full ⅛ of 1 ⅌ cent. on London, owing to a pressure to sell both sight and 60 days at a concession. A leading drawer allowed a brokerage off 109¼ sight London, and another Banking firm, who had a certain amount of 60 days Exchange to place for the Cunarder to-morrow, accepted 108¾@108⅛ ⅌ cent. At the close of the day we mark the quotation on London 60 days standard names, 108¾@108⅞; sight, 109⅛@109¼ ⅌ cent.; Paris 60 days, f.5.18¾, and f.5.16¼ short sight. This decided weakness in Exchange checked the partial tendency to advance in the Gold market.

Money is quoted easy at 6@7 ⅌ cent. to the Brokers, on call, with no present prospect of an adverse change against borrowers, although the orders for Currency to go South this week are said to be larger than last. Some of the Stock houses were themselves lenders at 6 ⅌ cent. this Afternoon. Merchant paper is in fair demand at 8@10 ⅌ cent. for very prime, and 12@14 ⅌ cent. for fair single signatures.

On the Stock Exchange the Public Funds were ⅛ ⅌ cent. easier than last night, the 5-20s of 1867 closing at 115⅞ ⅌ cent. In the State Bonds the only change was a further rise in Missouri 6 ⅌ cents to 91 ⅌ cent. The Railways flagged at the early Boards from the extreme prices of Monday, but later in the day a fresh advance was felt on the Northwest Stocks, which by sympathy imparted renewed firmness to the general list. The Northwest Common sold a fraction above 74 ⅌ cent. The Lake Shore Stock was not so stiff as yesterday. The Vanderbilt Stocks quiet. After the adjournment of the Boards in the afternoon, the following general quotations were made as compared with the last figures of Monday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, NOV. 23.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States 10-40s	107⅜	107¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	115⅝	115½
United States 5-20s of 1867	116	115⅞
American Gold Coin	126⅜	126½
Bills on London, 60 days	109	108⅞
New Bonds of Tennessee	52½	52¼
Old Tennessees	59	59
North Carolina Bonds, new	36	35¾
Old North Carolinas	46	46
New-York Central and Hudson	92⅜	92⅜
N. Y. Cen. & H. Debt Certificates	83	82¾
Reading Railroad	98¼	98⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	104⅝	104
Northwest Common	73⅛	74⅛
Northwest Preferred	87¼	88⅝
Pacific Mail Company	52⅜	51⅞
St. Paul Preferred	84½	84¼
St. Paul Common	74	69⅞
Lake Shore	90½	90
Erie	28½	28½
Ohio and Mississippi	27	26½

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ ct. reg., 1881	118	5-20 coup., n. i., 1865	115⅜
6 ⅌ ct. coup., 1881	118⅛	5-20 coup., 1867	115⅞
5-20 reg., 1862	113⅛	5-20 coup., 1868	115⅞
5-20 coup., 1862	115⅛	10-40 reg	107⅜
5-20 coup., 1864	113⅛	10-40 coup	107¾
5-20 coup., 1865	114	6s Currency	107⅝

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, ex coup.	59	Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1881	103
Tenn. 6s, new bonds..	52	Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1886	103
Georgia 7s	81	Illinois War Loan	103
Georgia 6s, new bds..	92	Mich. 7 ⅌ c. War L'n.	98
N. Car. 6s	45¼	N. Y. reg. B'ty Loan.	109
N. Car., new bds	35	N. Y. coup. B'ty L'n..	108¾
N. Car., spec. tax	39½	N. Y. 7s, C. Loan, '70.	100
S. Car., new bds	65	N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '72.	101
Missouri 6s	91	N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '73.	101
Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. iss.	91½	N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '74.	101
Louisiana 6s	65¼	N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '75.	101
La. 6s, levee bds	58	N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '77.	101
Connecticut 6s	98	N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '78.	101½
Alabama 5s	60½	N. Y. 5s, C. Loan, '74.	98½
Alabama 8s	92¾		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	85½	Gt. West. 2d, '93	78
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	89	Chi. & R. I. 1st	101
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est..	85⅛	Chi., R. I. & Pacific..	94¾
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	85⅛	Morris & Essex 1st	95¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s, Con., '76	98	Morris & Essex 2d	92
Hud. R. 7s, 1st, '69-70..	101	N. J. Cen. 1st	100
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S.F.,'85.	102½	N. J. Cen. New B.	95
Harlem 1st	96	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st.	101
Mich. Cen. 1st, 8s, '82.	117	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d..	94
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d	88	Pitts., F. W. & C. 3d..	88
M. S. &N.I.S.F. 7 ⅌ c.	94	Cleve.& Pitts.Con.S.F	70
Pac. R. 7s, guar.by Mo	91	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th	72
Cen. Pacific B.	92½	Chi. & Alt. 1st	100
Union Pac. 1st B.	84⅞	Ohio & Miss. 1st	91
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c., '70	115	Ohio & Miss. Cons.	77¾
Alt. & T. H. 1st	90	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	93
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref..	79	St. L. & Iron M. B.	81
Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc.	70	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s	100½
Chi. & N. W. Int. B.	84	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10.	87½
Cons. 7 ⅌ c. Conv.	87½	Mil. & St. P. 1st	88⅜
Cons. 7 ⅌ c. 1st	88⅜	Mil. & St. P. I.& M.d.	85
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	105	Marietta & Cin. 1st	87
Lack & West. B.	96	Chi. & Mil. 1st	87
Del., L. & W. 1st	96	Col. Chi. & Ind. 1st	75⅛
Del., L. & W. 2d	92½	Col., Chi. & Ind. 2d	68
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext.	88	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	94
Tol. & Wab. 2d	81½	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D.	81
Tol. & Wab. Equip.B.	75	Tol., Peo. & W., W. D.	78½
Tol.,W.&W. C.C. S. F.	82		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	133	Hanover	108
Manhattan	142	Irving	115
Merchants'	128	Metropolitan	138
Mechanics'	143	Nassau	102
America	146	Continental	101
City	210	St. Nicholas	114
Phenix	108	Commonwealth	111
North River	95	Imp. & Traders'	138
Tradesmen's	146	Park	160
Merchants' Ex'ge	119	Manuf. & Merchants'	102
Seventh Ward	110	Fourth National	104
State of New-York	107	Ninth National	114
Commerce	122¼	Tenth National	85
Broadway	275	Eleventh Ward	102
Ocean	75	Oriental	150
American Exch'ge	108	Bank. & Brok. Ass'n.	103½
Bank of the Republic	117		

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1869.

General balance yesterday	$89,912,075 68
Gold receipts	779,064 13
Gold payments	325,368 50
Gold balance	81,269,040 36
Currency receipts	300,799 57
Currency payments	231,537 12
Currency balance	5,608,906 02
General balance	88,454,638 47
Customs	361,000 00

We presume our neighbor of the *World* has no wish to find fault with the new Sub-Treasurer, Mr. FOLGER, on erroneous information. He is mistaken in stating that Mr. FOLGER has passed an opinion of any sort upon the validity of any Coupon 5-20 Bonds sold to the Treasury last week, or at any other time, or that there was any unnecessary delay in the examination of all the Bonds and Registered Certificates delivered by the Brokers on Friday. Of the latter $15,000 were found to be fraudulent by the erasure and substitution of names in the transfer, and were immediately returned, and other Registered Stock substituted. In regard to stolen Coupon Bonds the Department at Washington long since gave notice that no *caveat* would be recognized as a bar to the rightful purchase and sale of such Bonds by delivery like a Bank Note.

ALL NATIONAL BANKS—QUARTERLY STATEMENT.

	June 12, 1869.	Oct. 9, 1869.
Capital paid in	$422,659,260	$426,399,151
Surplus fund	82,218,576	86,165,334
Profits unappropriated	43,812,899	40,687,301
National circulation	292,753,286	293,593,645
Old local circulation	2,558,874	2,454,697
Individual deposits	574,307,383	511,400,497
United States deposits	10,301,908	7,112,647
U. S. Disbursing Offices	2,454,049	4,516,648
Due to national banks	100,933,910	95,067,893
To other banks and b'kers, &c.	37,174,265	29,828,791
Total liabilities	$1,564,174,410	$1,497,226,604
Loans and discounts	$682,926,822	$629,517,795
U. S. stocks for circulation	338,099,750	339,480,100
Other United States funds	55,102,000	44,607,950
Legal-tender money	132,613,974	131,655,022
Gold and silver	18,455,090	23,022,406
Due from national banks	98,469,141	92,063,126
Due from other banks	9,140,919	8,790,419
Bills of national banks	11,697,014	10,776,023
Real estate	23,859,271	25,169,189
Stocks, bonds and mortgages	20,777,560	22,250,697
Cash items for Clearing-house	101,442,286	108,717,642
Miscellaneous	11,050,583	10,676,235
Total resources	$1,564,174,410	$1,497,226,604

The comparative statement of the movement in October and June may be thus stated:

	June.	October.
Deposits in gross	$574,307,383	$511,400,497
Less clearing items	161,442,286	108,717,642
Net deposits	$412,865,097	$402,682,855
Net to banks	15,498,115	24,043,139
To Treasury	12,755,957	11,629,295
Circulation	299,753,286	293,593,645
Demand liabilities	$733,872,455	$731,948,934
Gold and greenbacks	151,069,064	154,677,428
Pro rata	20.70 ⅌ ct.	21.19 ⅌ ct.

The present gross movement, it will be noticed, is about sixty-seven millions below that of June. The difference, however, is chiefly in the volume of daily clearings, which fell off from $161,000,000 to $108,000,000. The net deposits are within $10,000,000 of June; the ordinary Loans and Discounts only $3,000,000 less. But the Banks altogether hold $10,000,000 United States Stocks less than in June. They now own, exclusive of their Stocks lodged with the United States Treasurer for Circulation, and $18,704,000 lodged for the Security of United States deposits, only $125,903,000, or about 1½ ⅌ cent. of the whole Funded Debt owned outside the Banking Department at Washington. The October statement shows a little stronger in lawful Money to immediate liabilities than the June return.

The following are the earnings of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad for the

Third week in Nov., 1868	$257,760 39
Third week in Nov., 1869	226,090 15
Decrease	$31,670 24

A new Stock firm has been formed at No. 18 William-street by Messrs. LITCHFIELD, DANA & STIMSON, with Mr. E. B. LITCHFIELD, of Brooklyn, as special partner, contributing $100,000 to the capital of the concern. Mr. STIMSON is the son of Mr. H. C. STIMSON, and a member of the Stock Exchange.

There was a rumor this afternoon of a Scrip Dividend, *payable in five years*, of 14 ⅌ cent., on the Preferred Stock of the Erie Company as for the years 1868 and 1869.

The week's exports of domestic produce have been to the currency value of $4,088,188.

Gold Troubles of September.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The New York Gold Exchange, and its Arbitration Committee, were to-day served with an injunction order, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas by the new Judge, Hon. F. W. LOEW, who took his seat yesterday, restraining them from arbitrating upon the claims of W. F. LIVERMORE & Co. against HEATH & Co., SMITH, GOULD, MARTIN & Co., JAMES FISK, Jr., and others, and amounting to nearly $2,000,000. The latter parties having endeavored to ignore the transactions, LIVERMORE & Co., in accordance with the rules of the Board and the custom of brokers, referred the entire matter to the Arbitration Committee of the Gold Exchange. HEATH & Co., and the other parties, refused to submit to the adjudication of the Committee, and the Committee having announced their intention of taking up the matter at 3 P. M. to-day, they were served with the above injunction.

This seems to be a movement on the part of the clique to force the Board to retain them as members of the Gold Exchange whether it will or not.

The effect of their action has been to increase the sympathy for W. F. LIVERMORE & Co., whose straightforward and determined action has secured the support of the entire Street, and to increase the exasperation against the clique, a prominent member of which was vehemently hissed upon his appearance at the Gold Exchange yesterday. J.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY LOAN.—Secured by a Land Grant of Three Millions of Acres in Kansas and Colorado, a FIRST MORTGAGE upon the proposed extension of the great Kansas Pacific Railway from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado, and a mortgage upon the road now in successful operation for 437 miles, and *earngin more than enough to pay the interest on this new loan.* This loan runs thirty years; pays seven per cent.; Principal and Interest PAYABLE IN GOLD. There is no better investment in the market. For Maps, Pamphlets and Circulars, address DABNEY, MORGAN & Co., No. 53 Exchange-place, and M. K. JESUP & COMP'Y, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

☞ GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., BANKERS, No. 25 Nassau-street, offer for sale the following desirable securities: First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad; First Mortgage 8 per cent. Gold Bonds of the Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad, indorsed by the State of Alabama; First Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds of the Mobile and Montgomery Railroad; 7 per cent. Bonds of the City of Oswego; 10 per cent. Bonds of Platte County, Missouri; 7 per cent. Land Grant Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad, and some prime 10 per cent. Currency Bonds.

The attention of investors is invited to these well-secured Bonds. Full information in regard to them will be furnished upon application to the agents offering them for sale.

☞ ST. LOUIS CITY SPECIAL TAX SEWER BONDS, twenty years to run, interest Six per Cent., payable semi-annually, at the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York. These bonds are desirable, as a special tax is levied to pay the interest and principal. We offer fifty thousand.

JAMESON, SMITH & COTTING,
No. 16 Wall-st.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT BONDS of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company. 7 per cent. gold interest, free of United States taxes. We recommend these bonds as a safe and profitable investment, producing nearly 10 per cent. per annum in currency, and in exchange for 5 20 bonds, yielding an increase of 45 per cent. in net annual income. Present price 96 and interest.

Full particulars furnished by
JAY COOKE & CO.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 23, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	28	Spirits Turp., bbls	229
Beeswax, pkgs	6	Resin, bbls	3,643
Cotton, bales	3,860	Pork, pkgs	313
Copper, bbls	78	Beef, pkgs	196
Copper, cakes	253	Cutmeats, pkgs	111
Dried Fruit, pkgs	420	Lard, pkgs	325
Eggs, bbls	621	Lard, cases	270
Flour, bbls	31,422	Butter, pkgs	3,754
Meal, bags	100	Cheese, pkgs	7,320
Wheat, bushels	96,511	Grease, pkgs	22
Corn, bushels	2,362	Stearine, pkgs	50
Barley, bushels	19,487	Tallow, pkgs	82
Oats, bushels	27,062	Oil Cake, pkgs	1,141
Flaxseed, bushels	380	Oil, Lard, bbls	75
Beans, bushels	1,959	Rice, pkgs	361
Buckw't Flour, pkgs	545	Tobacco, bxs. & cs	122
Hops, bales	2,371	Whisky, bbls	1,293
Hides, No	316	Wool, bales	188
Leather, sides	10,434	Peanuts, bags	42
Petroleum, ref., bbls	915		

The export clearances, since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the brig *Nellie Hastings*, for Constantinople—2,898 cases Springfield Rifles.

By the steamship *Hammonia*, for Hamburg—3 cases Guns, 63 cases Shells, 4 cases Essential Oils, 13 casks Metal, 8,552 lbs. Beeswax, 10,978 lbs. Tallow, 6 kegs Caviar, 602 cases Sewing Machines, 12 hhds. Tobacco, 1,297 bales Cotton.

ASHES—Have been in light supply and demand at $7 37½@$7 62½ for Pots, and $9@$9 25 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Continues dull and heavy on the basis of 39c.@40c. for Yellow, ⅌ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—There has been a very moderate movement reported since our last, at essentially unaltered prices, including Men's Thick Kip Boots at $2 50@$4 75; Boys', $1 75@$3; Youths', $1 37½@$2 55; Men's Calf Pegged, $3 25@$3 50; Men's Calf Sewed, $4@$6 50; Boys' Calf Pegged, $3@$3 75; Youths', $2@$2 75; Men's Kipp Brogans, $1@$1 75; Men's Split Brogans, 95c.@$1 35; Boys' Kip and Split Brogans, 85c.@$1 30; Youths', 65c.@$1 10; Men's Split and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Calf and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Buff and Calf Congress, $1 75@$2 50; Boys' C, $1 35@$2; Youths', 90c.@$1 50; Women's Split and Kip Boots, 95c.@$1 40; Women's Split and Kip Balmorals, $1@$1 50; Women's Buff and Calf Balmorals, $1 25@$2 25; Ladies' Sewed Goat and Calf Boots, $1 75@$2 50; Ladies' Sewed Goat Balmorals, $2@$3; Misses' Pegged Buff Goat and Kid, $1 25@$1 75; Misses' Sewed, $1 60@$2 20; Children's Sewed, 75c.@$1 25; Children's Pegged, 60c.@$1 05; Ladies' City-made Gaiters, $1 75@$2; Ladies' Eastern-made, $1 05@$3; Misses' Eastern-made, 90c.@$1 75; Children's Eastern-made, 70c.@$1 10; Children's Fancy S. H. and Heel Shoes, 40c.@$1 ⅌ pair.

BRICKS—Have been in fair request, and buoyant in price, including Common Hard at $6@$10; Croton at $16@$18, and Philadelphia Front at $45 ⅌ thousand.

CANDLES—Have been dull and nominal. We quote about as before: Adamantine, light weight, 20c.@22c. ⅌ lb.; Plain Sperm, 45c.@48c.; Patent Sperm at 55c.@58c. ⅌ lb.

CEMENT—Is inquired for at $2 for Rosendale ⅌ bbl.

COAL—Has been in fair demand and held firmly, including Liverpool Gas Cannel at $13; Newcastle Gas at $10, and Liverpool House Cannel at $17@$18 ⅌ ton of 2,240 lbs.; Anthracite at $8 50@$10 50 ⅌ ton of 2,000 lbs.

COCOA—Guayaquil continues in limited demand on the basis of 11c., gold, in bond, and 14c.@14¼c., gold, free, ⅌ lb. The available supply is light.

COFFEE—Rio has been in active demand and steady; sales 3,519 bags, by the *N. Struve*; 718 bags, by the *Contest*, and 332 bags, by the *North American*, here; and 3,500 bags, by the *Aqueduct*, at Baltimore, on private terms. The week's receipts of Rio have been, according to Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SONS, 25,732 bags; stock in first hands here, 91,712 bags; at all the distributing ports, 126,111 bags. Laguayra has been in request at full rates; 200 bags changed hands on private terms. We quote: Java, 22c.@23¼c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@21¼c.; Laguayra, 16¾c.@18¾c.; Rio, 8¾c.@12¾c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 15c.@16c.; Singapore, 20c.@22½c.; Costa Rica, 14½c.@18¾c.; Manila, 16c.@18c.; Mexican, 16c.@18c.; Savanilla, 16c.@18½c., gold, ⅌ lb.

Stock of Rio in Importers' Hands:

	Bags.
At New-Orleans	5,505
At Baltimore	28,894
At New-York	91,712
Grand total	126,111

COTTON—Has been offered more freely and quoted lower, on a moderate trade. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,171 bales (of which 167 bales were to arrive,) including 1,241 bales to shippers, 926 bales to spinners and 4 bales to speculators. Also, 2,100 bales for forward delivery, including 500 bales basis Low Middling, November, 24⅛c.@24⅝c.; 400 bales do. do. January, 24½c.@24⅝c.; 100 bales do. do. February, 25c.; 300 bales do. do. March, 25c.; 500 bales do. do. March, private terms; 250 bales basis Middling, 15th of March to 15th of April, 26c. ⅌ lb.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	23¾	23⅞	23⅞	24
Good Ordinary	24	24⅛	24⅜	24¾
Low Middling	24⅜	24⅝	25	25⅛
Middling	25	25¼	25⅜	25¾

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	9,836
Receipts last week	22,402
Receipts the preceding week	22,543
Receipts since Sept. 1	206,901
Receipts since Jan. 1	559,533
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	638,727
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	636,886
Export clearances since our last	1,297
Exports since Sept. 1	85,850
Exports since Jan. 1	270,449
Exports for year ending Sept. 1, 1869	328,479
Exports for year ending Jan. 1, 1869	338,557
Estimated stock here	25,500

DRUGS, DYES AND DYEWOODS—There has been but little call for most articles, yet the changes in prices have not been important.

FEATHERS—Live Geese have been quiet, but steady at from 85c.@92½c. ⅌ lb.

FISH—The market has been quoted firm, though the dealings in most articles have been on a restricted scale. We quote: Dry Cod at $6 50@$7 50 ⅌ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $26@$28 50; No. 2 do., $15 75@$18; No. 3 do., $9 75@$14 ⅌ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $6@$7 50 ⅌ bbl.; Smoked Herring, 52c.@55c. for Scale, and 40c.@45c. for No. 1 ⅌ box.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been very quiet within our previous range.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in quite moderate demand. The offerings of State have been less extensive, and prices have been quoted about steady. Western has been in liberal supply and irregular. There has not been much of an export inquiry. Sales have been reported since our last of 9,[illegible] bbls., in lots, including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $4 [illegible]; very inferior to good Extra State at $4 90@$5 40; good to choice Spring Wheat Extra State at $5 40@$6 40; and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Ohio at $4 90@$5 40 ⅌ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$4 35@$4 85
Extra State	4 90@ 5 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, &c.	4 75@ 7 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	4 90@ 5 40
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	5 45@ 7 50
Extra Genessee	6 00@ 7 50
Poor to Fancy Extra Missouri	5 85@ 9 50

Southern Flour has been more active, but quoted a trifle cheaper, on freer offerings. Sales have been reported of 1,000 bbls., in lots, at from $5@$6 for poor to fair Ordinary, and $6@$10 for fair Ordinary to very choice Extra, ⅌ bbl. California Flour continues nominal. Rye Flour is in very moderate demand at $4 50@$6 for inferior to very choice, ⅌ bbl.; sales 350 bbls. Cornmeal is more active but heavy at $4 60@$5 for Western; $4 75@$4 85 for Jersey; $5 for City; $5@$5 25 for Southern; $5 15@$5 25 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 850 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is in less demand at $3 50@$4 ⅌ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—There has been more doing in Raisins, but at easier rates; 5,500 boxes new crop Layer were placed at $4 30@$4 35, and 1,000 boxes old do. at $3 35 ⅌ box. Of Currants, 185 bbls. changed hands at 14c. for new, and 12c. for old, ⅌ lb. Other articles have been quiet.

GRAIN—There has been a more active inquiry for desirable lots of Wheat, largely on speculative account, though in part for export and for milling purposes, at an advance of 1c.@2c. ⅌ bushel, the market closing buoyantly notwithstanding the unfavorable advices from Liverpool. Sales have been reported since our last of 206,500 bushels, including White Western at $1 40@$1 50; Red and Amber Western, very inferior to choice, at from $1 15@$1 34½, closing at about $1 34 for prime Amber; No. 1 Spring at $1 30 for new, and $1 35 for choice old; No. 2 Spring at $1 21@$1 26, chiefly at $1 25 for prime; No. 3 Spring at $1 06@$1 15; rejected Spring at 95c.@$1 06; White Genesee at $1 45@$1 48; Red and Amber State at $1 31@$1 35, and White California at $1 60 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been unsettled, opening pretty briskly and buoyantly, but closing tamely and heavily. Sales have been reported since our last of 91,500 bushels at $1 06@$1 09 for damaged and heated New Mixed Western; $1 10@$1 12 for good to choice Mixed Western, closing at about $1 11 for Prime; $1 13@$1 15 for White and Yellow Western, ⅌ bushel. Rye continues quiet at $1 02@$1 05 for Western, and $1 12@$1 15 for State, from depot and delivered, ⅌ bushel; sales 1,500 bushels. Barley has been in demand at, however, less buoyant prices; sales have been reported of about 33,500 bushels at $1@$1 05 for two-rowed State; $1 15 for Canada East, and $1 25@$1 30, chiefly $1 30 for Canada West, ⅌ bushel. Barley Malt has been very moderately sought after at about previous figures; 2,500 bushels changed hands at $1 35@$1 40 ⅌ bushel. Oats have been more freely offered and purchased at reduced prices; sales have been reported since our last of 95,000 bushels, in lots, at 63½c.@66c., from depot and delivered, for heated and choice Western and State, closing at 64c.@64½c. for prime Western, ⅌ bushel. There were no export clearances reported to-day.

The Albany *Argus* says: "The boats which passed Fultonville, between noon on Saturday and noon on Monday, covered 42 loads each of Wheat and Lumber, 25 of Barley, 15 of Oats, 8 of Potatoes, 7 each of Flour, Apples and Salt, 6 of Corn, 4 of Coal, 3 of Oil, 2 each of Staves, Feed and Stone, and 1 each of Peas and Lime.

List of boats which passed Fultonville during forty-eight hours, prior to 1:30 A. M., Nov. 22, 1869:

Wheat—Johnnie E. Davis, Buffalo; Paul Jones, Buffalo; Annie Goodwin, Buffalo; M. J. Glenn, Buffalo; Governor Fenton, Oswego; M. C. Alvord, Oswego; D. G. Van Buren, Oswego; J. R. Fiero, Buffalo; C. E. Wolcott, Buffalo; M. E. Merrick, Buffalo; James L. Davis, Buffalo; Robt. Gere, Buffalo; Major Keller, Buffalo; Geo. N. Mitchell, Buffalo; Rodney Kendrick, Buffalo; Dr. M. Billington, Buffalo; W. H. Davis, Buffalo; Perry Wadams, Buffalo; Fanny, Buffalo; Wm. Crosthwait, Buffalo; Henrietta, Buffalo; John H. Coats, Buffalo; Theodore Vosburgh, Buffalo; Agnes, Buffalo; J. R. Wild, Buffalo; J. C. Russell, Buffalo; Addie, Buffalo; James Van Buren, Buffalo; E. T. Neal, Buffalo; J. D. Patterson, Oswego; J. J. Roland, Oswego; Fanny Anderson, Oswego; R. W. King, Oswego; Amelia Hindes, Oswego; Helen B. James, Oswego; Emma Norton, Oswego; W. A. Case, Oswego; Addie Scott, Oswego; S. N. Derrick, Oswego; N. S. Miles, Oswego; W. B. Austin, Oswego; J. C. Heath, Montezuma.

Barley—John S. Pierce, Oswego; A. D. Merry, Oswego; Jennie Sloan, Oswego; Tom Hyer, Oswego; D. B. Arnold, Oswego; Carrie M. Niles, Oswego; General Doubleday, Oswego; Addie Buell, Oswego; J. L. Voorhees, Oswego; J. Harrison, Oswego; Tim Dority, Oswego; Union, Oswego; Chas. H. Roe, Syracuse; Fred. Barnard, Oswego; Restless, Oswego; Geo. B. Sloan, Oswego; Addison Patrick, Oswego; C. W. Davis, Oswego; John R. Noyes, Oswego; G. C. Gere, Oswego; Capitola, Oswego; Mary Bennett, Montezuma; Reliance, Montezuma; E. S. Brooks, Oswego; Antietam, Oswego.

Flour—Cono, Oswego; C. H. Francis, Medina; E. F. Blanchard, Fulton; Pennsylvania, Oswego; F. E. Dougall, Oswego; Dan D. French, Oswego; William Geust, Albion.

Coal—T. T. Brewster, Geneva; Wm. Gates, Geneva; J. A. Howe, Geneva; F. B. No. 20, Watkins.

Oats—J. C. Murphy, Montezuma; Mary C. Sergeant, Buffalo; Clark Gale, Geneva; Wm. B. Cogshall, Buffalo; Miss Emma, Penn Yan; Alex. Bowley, Buffalo; Mars, Buffalo; A. B. Miller, Buffalo; Fair Haven, Buffalo; Myron Meeker, Penn Yan; C. F. Livermore, Montezuma; Starry Flag, Montezuma; Cayuga, Montezuma; G. F. Selden, Buffalo; R. Ahlwaga, Syracuse.

Apples—J. M. Reap, Palmyra; M. W. Morris, Rochester; Jerry Thistlewait, Palmyra; Llewelyn, Utica; W. F. Hamilton, Palmyra; W. Conolly, Palmyra; Hattie Bell, Penn Yan.

Mixed—Whale, Syracuse; Mary A. Cady, Rochester; Oxford, Utica; C. H. Van Amee, Penn Yan; Isaac Miller, Montezuma; F. E. Barrett, Montezuma; E. Shear, Utica.

Staves—Path Finder, Tonawanda; Matilda Bartlett, Buffalo.

Oil—Indian Queen, Buffalo; D. Horton, Buffalo; D. Wells, Buffalo.

Lumber—Idaho, Oswego; Jim Smith, Oswego; J. Field, Buffalo; J. Dug. Williamson, Tonawanda; Terry Cummings, Rome; Four Sisters, Oswego; J. Bowley, Oswego; Jason Parker, Buffalo; L. J. Martin, Buffalo; J. M. Barker, Buffalo; Sam. Segal, Oswego; Herald, Oswego; A. C. Green, Little Falls; John P. Jourdan, Buffalo; Josephine, Buffalo; E. T. Green, Buffalo; Dan. Ware, Buffalo; William F. Dean, Rome; Cordilia, Buffalo; Ben. Flagler, Buffalo; G. P. Baker, Boonville; Carolina, Oswego; G. H. Poppleton, Phœnix; John J. Covill, Oswego; Ada, Tonawanda; Charles Mash, Jr., Watkins; American, Corning; Etna, Lyons Falls; David Brown, Oswego; Carolina, Oswego; H. A. Richmond, Oswego; Thrasher, Oswego; Kate Green, Oswego; Robert White, Buffalo; Neal Duron, Tonawanda; J. A. Case, Oswego; Cicero, Oswego; L. H. Hollister, Oswego; Frank Hewson, Salina; Carlos McKay, Buffalo; A. T. Burke, Rome.

Salt—S. Read, Salina; J. F. Chard, Syracuse; Martha Smith, Syracuse; H. G. Barker, Syracuse; Shady Run, Syracuse; H. H. Saby, Syracuse; Johnny Hemstead, Salina.

Potatoes—Wm. Howe, Palmyra; S. B. Pomeroy, Palmyra; R. W. Jourdan, Palmyra; W. C. Lawrence, Palmyra; H. M. Barnes, Palmyra; Philip E. Meyer, Palmyra; George E. Jennings, Palmyra.

Shipstuffs—John Merry, Fulton; Princess, Medina.

Tug—Nellie Flag, Buffalo.

Peas—W. A. Hotchkiss, Oswego.

Corn—George I. Marsh, Buffalo; Horicon, Buffalo; Geo. H. Deming, Buffalo; E. A. Holt, Buffalo; M. McAnally, Rome; G. W. Knowles, Buffalo.

Stone—Emma King, Buffalo; Columbus, Buffalo.

Water Lime—Kitty Gale, Syracuse.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been lightly dealt in, at about previous prices. Bags, 16c.@17¼c. each; Bagging, 21c.@21¼c. ⅌ yard.

HAY—Bale Hay has been salable and steady at from 65c.@70c. for shipping, and 80c.@$1 15 for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw is selling moderately at 65c.@$1 for Short and Long, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Has been quoted about steady, with, however, but little inquiry for any kind. American at $195@$210 for undressed, and $270@$320 for dressed, ⅌ ton; Jute at 5c.@6c., gold; Manila, 14¼c.@14¾c., gold; Sisal, 11¼c.@11¾c., gold.

HIDES—Have been in rather more demand within our revised range: For *Dry Hides*—Buenos Ayres, 21½@23 lbs., 22½c.@23c.; Buenos Ayres, 24½@30 lbs., 22½c.; Montevideo, 20@24 lbs., 21¾c.@22c.; Rio Grande, 20@22 lbs., 21½c.@21¾c.; Orinoco, 21@23 lbs., 21½c.; California, 21@25 lbs., 20c.@21c., gold, usual selection; Porto Cabello, 23@26 lbs., 16½@18½c.; Vera Cruz, 18@21 lbs., 19c.; Tampico, 20@22 lbs., 17c.@18½c.; Matamoras, 21@23 lbs., 16½c.@17½c.; San Juan and Central America, 18@21 lbs., 18c.@19c.; Maracaibo, 20@23 lbs., 14c.@15c.; Bogota, 19@22½ lbs., 18c.@19c.; Rio Hache, dry and dry salted, 17@20 lbs., 14c.@15c.; Savanilla and Carthagena, salted, 24@28 lbs., 13c.@14c.; Curacoa, dry salted; 18@22 lbs., 13½c.; St. Domingo and Port-au-Platt, dry salted, 19@20 lbs., 14c.@17c., gold, as they run; Texas, 18@24 lbs., 21c.@22½c.; Southern, 14@18 lbs., 18@20c., currency, as they run. *Dry-Salted Hides*—Maracaibo, 30@32 lbs., 12c.@13c.; Maranham, 26@30 lbs., 12½c.@13½c.; Pernambuco, 28@29 lbs., 12½c.@13½c.; Tampico and Matamoras, 27@28 lbs., 14c.@15c.; Bahia, 25@28 lbs., 12½c.; Chili, 28@30 lbs., 15c.@16c., gold, as they run. *Wet-Salted Hides*—Buenos Ayres, 35@50 lbs., 11¼c.; Rio Grande, 36@60 lbs., 11¼c.; California, 45@50 lbs., 11c.; Para, 35@40 lbs., 10½c. ⅌ lb., gold, usual selection; New-Orleans, 60@75 lbs., 11c.@12½c.; Country Slaughter, trimmed and cured, 60@75 lbs., 12c.@12½c.; City Slaughter, Ox, trimmed and cured, 70@75 lbs., 12c.@12½c.; City Slaughter, Cow, trimmed and cured, 50@60 lbs., 12c.@12½c. ⅌ lb., currency, as they run. *Upper Leather Stock*—Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Kip, 9@13 lbs., 23c.@24c., gold, usual selection; Sierra Leone, 9@10 lbs., 40c.@41c.; Gambia and Bissau, 8@9 lbs., 32c.@35c., currency, usual selection; Minos, 15@16 lbs., 25c.@28c., currency, as they run. *East India Stock*—Calcutta, Slaughter, Cow, 9@10 lbs., 15c.@16c.; Calcutta, Dead Green, Cow, 8½@9 lbs., 13½c.; Calcutta, Buffalo Cow, 18@22 lbs., 13c.@14c.; Manila and Batavia, Buffalo, 20@25 lbs., 11c.; Singapore, 25@27 lbs., 11c.; Penang Cow, 10@11 lbs., 12c.@12½c., gold, ⅌ lb. Included in the sales have been 16,000 African, 1,692 Wet and Dry-salted Maranham, and 750 Minos on private terms.

HOPS—Have been quiet, but steady, including New-York State New at 20c.@28c.; Eastern New at 16c.@23c.; Ohio, 15c.@22c.; Michigan, 15c.@22c.; Wisconsin, 18c.@25c.; Yearlings, 6c.@10c.; Old Olds, 2c.@3c. ⅌ lb. Receipts to-day, 2,371 bales; exports, none.

LATHS—Eastern have been selling moderately at $2 75 ⅌ thousand.

LEATHER—Sole has been in less urgent request, yet has been firm in prices. The receipts, to-day, have been 10,434 Sides. We quote: Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Light Cropped, Good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Middle Cropped, Good, 40c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Bellies Cropped, Good, 22c.@24c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Light, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Middle, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Heavy, 28c.@31c.; Hemlock, California, Good Light, 30c.; Hemlock, California, Good Middle, 30c.; Hemlock, California, Good Heavy, 27c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Heavy, 23c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres damaged all weights, 25c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres poor all weights, 20c.@23c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough Light, 41c.@43c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Middle, 38c.@43c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Heavy, 39c.@45c., cash, ⅌ lb.

LIME—Rockland is salable and steady at $1 50 for Common, and $1 75 for Lump ⅌ bbl.

LUMBER—Has been inquired for to a moderate extent at uniform quotations.

METALS—Trade has been dull in nearly all articles, though buyers have had any existing advantage as to price. Of Ingot Copper, sales of 80,000 lbs. have been reported at 22c.@22¼c. ⅌ lb.; of Scotch Pig Iron, 175 tons Eglenton, part at $35 ⅌ ton, and of ordinary foreign Lead 25 tons at $6 30, gold, ⅌ 100 lbs. In other articles the dealings have been unimportant. We quote Ingot Copper at 22c.@22¼c. ⅌ lb.; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $37@$38; No. 2 American Pig Iron, $37@$38; American Forge, $36; Scotch Pig, $34 50@$37; English and American Bar Iron, refined, $82 50@$85 ⅌ ton; Pig Lead, $6 25@$6 87½, in gold, ⅌ 100 lbs.; Foreign Spelter, $6 12½@$6 25, in gold, ⅌ 100 lbs.; Domestic Spelter, $9@$12 ⅌ 100 lbs., in currency. Straits Tin, 33c.@33¼c., in gold, ⅌ lb.; Banca Tin, 35c.@36c., in gold, ⅌ lb.; English, 31¾c.@32c., in gold, ⅌ lb.; I. C. Coke Plates, $6 75@$7 00; I. C. Charcoal Plates, $8 12½@$8 25¼; Terne Plates, $6 75@$8 25, in gold, ⅌ box. Zinc, 11¼c.@12c. ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—A moderate inquiry prevailed for desirable lots to-day, but at easier prices. Sales, 237 hhds. and 87 tcs. Porto Rico on private terms, and 131 bbls. new crop New-Orleans at 85c.@93c. ⅌ gallon. We quote: Porto Rico at 50c.@70c.; Cuba at 35c.@68c.; New-Orleans at 85c.@93c. ⅌ gallon, and in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed, ⅌ gallon	33c.@35c.	35c.@37c.
Cuba, Clayed, ⅌ gallon	35c.@37c.	40c.@42c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades, ⅌ gallon	—@—	42c.@46c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades, ⅌ gallon	—@—	45c.@55c.
Porto Rico, ⅌ gallon	—@—	50c.@70c.
English Islands, ⅌ gallon	—@—	45c.@50c.
New-Orleans, ⅌ gallon	—@—	85c.@93c.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in rather more request at about previous figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,650 bbls. Strained chiefly at $2 17, though a forced sale of 120 bbls. was made as low as $2 02½, and 370 bbls. No. 2 and No. 1 within our range. There were 3,643 bbls. received; no exports reported. Nothing really new in Tar or Crude Turpentine. Of Spirits Turpentine there were 229 bbls. received, and 281 bbls. sold in lots on the basis of 47c.@47½c. for merchantable, ⅌ gallon; market steady. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 47c.@48c. ⅌ gallon; Crude, $3 45@$3 50; Resin at $2 02½@$9 ⅌ 280 lbs., the latter for choice White; Tar at $2 50@$2 87½; Pitch at $2 50@$2 62½ ⅌ bbl.

OILS—There has been a moderate inquiry for Crude Whale, of which 1,520 bbls. have been sold on private terms. In Crude Sperm there has been no movement of importance. Bleached and Unbleached Whale and Sperm Oils have been quiet, but quoted steady. Linseed has been in light demand at former figures. Lard Oil has been held more firmly, and has been in fair request. Menhaden has been quoted stronger in price, though without activity. We quote: Crude Whale at 85c.@98c. for Southern and Northern; Bleached Whale at $1 10@$1 12; Crude Sperm at $1 70; Unbleached Sperm at $1 90; Bleached Sperm at $1 95; Lard Oil at $1 50@$1 60, the latter for choice; Red Oil at 85c.@98c.; Linseed Oil at 94c.@97c., in casks and barrels; Olive Oil at $1 47½@$1 50; Menhaden, 67c.@68c.; Spermaceti, 44c.@45c.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET, WEEK ENDING NOV. 22.—*Sperm* continues in good demand, and we note sales of 500 bbls., in parcels, on private terms, for manufacture. *Whale* is in better request, and sales were made of 1,250 bbls., in parcels, on private terms, for manufacture. *Whalebone*—A sale was made of 9,000 lbs. Davis Straits on private terms.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States for the Week Ending Nov. 22, 1869:

	Sperm, Bbls.	Whale, Bbls.	Bone, Bbls.
New-Bedford—			
Brig Priscilla	756	....	....
New-York—			
Bark Magdalena	75	430	....
Brig T. H. A. Pitt	250	....	....
Total	1,081	430	....
Previously	42,185	82,301	598,628
From Jan. 1 to date	43,266	82,731	598,628
Same time last year	46,519	67,337	775,497
Exports for the week ending Nov. 22, 1869	....	2,540	19,634
Previously	17,968	139	246,880
From Jan. 1 to date	17,968	2,679	266,514
Same time last year	13,490	7,927	611,638

—*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

OIL CAKE—Has been quiet, but steady at $47@$51 ⅌ ton.

PETROLEUM—There has been a very moderate call for most kinds at irregular prices. Crude has been quoted a shade cheaper, with only a limited inquiry, chiefly at 20c., in bulk, 24½c.@25c. in shipping order here, and 24½c.@25c. in shipping order at Philadelphia, ⅌ gallon. No receipts of Crude were reported here; at Philadelphia 560 bbls. arrived. Refined Oils has been in quite moderate request, but not offered freely, and quoted a shade stronger, with sales reported here of 2,000 bbls. Standard White, for November, at 33¾c.@33½c.; and 3,500 bbls. do., for December, nearly all, at 33½c. ⅌ gallon. At Philadelphia sales were also reported of 3,000 bbls. Standard White, for November, at 34c.@34½c., and 4,000 bbls. do., for December, at 33½c.@34c. ⅌ gallon. The receipts of Refined here were 950 bbls.; at Philadelphia, 3,250 bbls. No export clearances hence were reported. A Pittsburg dispatch quotes Crude, in bulk, at 16½c.@17½c. for various deliveries; and Refined at 33c.@34½c., for various deliveries, ⅌ gallon. Standard White, in cases, has been less sought after, at about 40c.@40½c., and Prime White at 40½c.@41c. ⅌ gallon. Naphtha has been in demand, chiefly for export, at 10½c.@11½c., as the extremes, in bbls., with sales reported of 1,500 bbls. for early delivery, at 16½c.@17c., in cases, per gallon.

PROVISIONS—There has been a livelier inquiry for Pork, especially for old Mess, which has been quoted higher, on very light offerings. Sales have been reported since our last of 800 bbls., in lots, at $33 50@$33 75, chiefly at $33 75, for old Western Mess; $32 50@$33 for new Western and City Mess; $27@$30 50 for old and new Western and City Prime Mess, and $23 50@$27 for old and new Prime to Extra Prime, ⅌ bbl. Also, 250 bbls. new Mess, seller January, on private terms. Dressed Hogs have been in light demand at 13½c.@14c., chiefly at 14c., for City, ⅌ lb. Cutmeats continue inactive and irregular. Sales have been confined to equal to 75 pkgs. at 12c.@13½c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Shoulders; 16c.@18c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Hams. Bacon has been in fair demand and buoyant. Sales have been reported of 125 boxes, chiefly City, at 16½c.@17½c. ⅌ lb. Lard has been scarce and wanted at higher rates. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 400 tcs. and bbls. at 18c.@19½c. for No. 1 to very choice kettle rendered, chiefly at 18¾c. for City, and 18¾c.@19c. for good to prime steam, ⅌ lb. Also, 750 tcs. prime Steam, seller February, at 18½c.@18¾c. ⅌ lb. Beef has been quiet at essentially unchanged prices. Sales have been reported of 140 bbls., in lots, at $6@$13 for Plain Mess, $12 50@$17 50 for Extra Mess, and $3 50@$5 50 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef. Tierce Beef has been in pretty fair request, including New Prime Mess, within a range of from $25 50@$28, and India Mess at $28@$32 ⅌ tierce. Sales 180 tierces. Beef Hams have been in more demand at from $15@$21 for Old, and $32@$33 50 for New, ⅌ bbl.; sales 95 bbls. Butter is in very moderate request, including State, common to prime, at 35c.@43c.; fancy, 43c.@48c.; and Western, inferior to prime, 20c.@35c. ⅌ lb.; the receipts to-day were 3,754 pkgs. Cheese is slow of sale at from 10c.@18c. as the extremes, for very common to fancy Factory; the receipts of the day were 7,320 boxes.

RICE—Has been in limited request at our quotations: Carolina, $7@$7 75; Rangoon, in bond, $2 50@$3 12½, gold, ⅌ 100 lbs. Sales have been reported of 60 tierces Carolina within our range.

SALT—Has been in rather more request and prices have been quoted about steady. Turk's Island, 45c.@46c.; Cadiz, 42c.@44c. ⅌ bushel; Liverpool Ground at $1 60@$1 65; Liverpool Fine at $2 35@$2 60 by the invoice, ⅌ sack. Jobbers' store prices have been as follows: Turk's Island, 50c. ⅌ bushel; Ashton's Liverpool Fine, $3 30@$3 40; Marshall and Worthington's do., $2 50; Higgins' do., $2 75; Evans', Dean's, Faulk's, Cheshire, &c., $2 37½; Liverpool Ground, $1 65@$1 75 ⅌ sack, with the usual discount for cash.

SALTPETRE—Has been in good demand at 11¼c.@11½c. ⅌ lb.

SEEDS—Have been in slack request, yet prices have not varied; Clover, 12c.@12½c. ⅌ lb.; Rough Flax, $2 35@$2 45; Timothy, $3 75@$4, currency, and Calcutta Linseed at $2 17½@$2 20, gold, ⅌ bushel. Sales of 4,200 bags and 2,500 packets Calcutta Linseed were made at Boston, part to arrive, at $2 17½, gold, ⅌ bushel.

SKINS—Trade has been on a moderate scale, yet holders have been very firm in their views. We quote: *Deer*—Honduras, 43c.; Nicaragua, 40c.@41c.; Bolivar, 30c.@31c.; Sisal, 46c.@47c.; Vera Cruz, 42½c.@44c.; Central American, 42½c.@48c.; Puerto Cabello, 37½c.@38c.; Para, 46c.@48c., gold, ⅌ lb. *Goat*—Tampico, 57½c.; Matamoros, 52½c.@55c.; Vera Cruz, 50c.@52c., gold, ⅌ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 47½c.@54c.; Payta, 47½c.; Curacao, 47½c.@51c.; Cape, 45c.@50c., currency, ⅌ lb.; Madras, 70c.@75c. each.

SOAP—Has been inactive and irregular, including Castile at 12¾c.@13c.; Colgate's Pale, 9¼c.; Family, 10c., and No. 1 at 7½c., ⅌ lb.

SPICES—Have been very moderately inquired for, including Mace at $1 25@$1 30; No. 1 Nutmegs at $1@$1 15; Cassia at 42c.@43c.; Cloves at 25½c.@26c.; Pepper at 25c.@25½c.; Pimento at 18c.@18½c.; Ginger at 11½c.@11¾c., gold, ⅌ lb.

SUGARS—Have been offered rather more freely, and quoted a shade cheaper on a moderate inquiry. Sales have been reported of 687 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico and Demerara at from 11⅛c.@12½c., chiefly on the basis of 11½c.@11¾c. for fair to very good refining grades, ⅌ lb. We quote: Fair to very good refining grades of Cuba at 11¼c.@11¾c.; fair to very good grocery grades at from 11⅝c.@12c.; very good to choice do. at 12c.@12⅜c., ⅌ lb. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 11½c.@13c. ⅌ lb. No. 12 Box Sugar, 11⅞c.@12⅛c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars have been in less request at from 13⅞c.@15⅝c. as the extremes, ⅌ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 70,000 lbs. Tallow at 10¾c.@11c.; also 37,500 lbs. Stearine at 17c.@18c., and 31,000 lbs. Grease at 10c.@13½c. ⅌ lb.

TEAS—Have been in very slack demand at quoted figures; Gunpowder and Imperial at from $1@$1 90; Hyson at from 90c.@$1 65; Young Hyson, 82½c.@$1 70; Uncolored Japan at from 80c.@$1 25; Oolong at 70c.@$1 50; Souchong and Congou at from 70c.@$1 50 ⅌ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been in less demand within our former range. Sales 187 hhds. Kentucky at 8½c.@13c.; 356 cases Old and 139 cases New Ohio Seed Leaf on private terms; 30 cases Florida at 32c.@40c.; and 150 bales Havana at 95c.@$1 05 ⅌ lb. We quote: Common Lugs, 8½c.@8¾c.; Good Lugs, 9c.@10c.; Common Leaf, 9½c.@11½c.; Medium Leaf, 10¾c.@12½c.; Good Leaf, 11½c.@12½c.; Fine Leaf, 12½c.@15c.; Selections, 14c.@17c. ⅌ lb. *Seed Leaf*—Connecticut and Massachusetts Fillers, 13c.@15c.; Binders and Seconds, 18c.@28c.; Wrappery lots, 35c.@45c.; Fine Wrappers, 55c.@70c.; New-York State Fillers, 10c.@12c.; average lots, 16c.@25c.; Wrappers, 20c.@50c.; Pennsylvania and Ohio Fillers, 10c.@12c.; average lots, 16c.@25c.; Wrappers, 25c.@55c. *Havana Tobacco*—Common, 85c.@92½c.; Good, 97c.@$1 02; Fine, $1 05@$1 15. *Yara*—I cut, 75c.@82½c.; II cut, $1 05@$1 12½; average lot, 87½c.@92½c. *Manufactured Tobacco*—Black Work—Common and Medium, 20c.@22c., in bond; Good and Fine, 25c.@30c., in bond. Bright Work—Common and Medium, 25c.@30c.; Good and Fine, 35c.@95c., in bond.

WHISKY—Has been plenty and lower, having been quoted at from $1 06@$1 08 ⅌ gallon, with sales reported of 375 bbls., in lots, within the range, chiefly $1 07@$1 07½. The receipts were 1,293 bbls.

WHALEBONE—Of the movements in this line, Messrs. TAFT, LEE & Co. remark: "The transactions since our circular of 15th have been 10,000 lbs. Davis' Straits on private terms for home use, and 2,000 lbs. Arctic at 96 gold, for export.

	Pounds.
Stock Nov. 15	247,000
Sales: Home use	10,000
Export	2,000—12,000
Stock at date in first hands	235,000
Stock in speculators' hands	37,000

We submit the following incomplete report of the Northern Whalefisheries. The total number of vessels in the Arctic fleet are forty-five, five of which are foreign. The remaining forty being American, we account for them (according to our latest advices) as follows: 1 has been lost (with 1,600 bbls. Oil and 25,000 lbs. Bone;) 1 has not been reported; 1 has arrived at San Francisco with 1,600 bbls. Oil and 20,000 lbs. Bone; 6 have arrived at Honolulu with 4,970 bbls. Oil and 70,000 lbs. Bone; 15 have been reported with 15,640 bbls. Oil; 16 have been reported with 136 whales, which from averages of others reported we must estimate 90 bbls. each (at least,) 12,000 bbls. Oil. Estimating the Bone of the above 31 vessels at the average of the 7 arrived would give 386,000 lbs. Bone; 40 American vessels in the Arctic, 35,210 bbls. Oil and 476,000 lbs. Bone. In the Ochotsk Sea there are 8 vessels, 2 of which are foreign; of the 6 American 1 has not been reported and 5 have been reported (early in the season) with 1,535 bbls Oil. We estimate their Bone at that time at 15,000 lbs. Of the foreign whalers we estimate their catch as follows: 5 vessels in the Arctic, 5,700 bbls. Oil, 87,000 lbs. Bone; 2 vessels in the Ochotsk, 1,000 bbls. Oil, 10,000 lbs. Bone. We recapitulate: American, Arctic, 35,210 bbls. Oil, 476,000 lbs. Bone; Ochotsk, 1,500 bbls. Oil; 15,000 lbs. Bone. Total, 36,710 bbls. Oil, 491,000 lbs. Bone. Foreign, Arctic, 5,700 bbls. Oil, 87,000 lbs. Bone; Ochotsk, 1,000 bbls. Oil, 10,000 lbs. Bone. Total foreign and American, 43,410 bbls. Oil, 588,000 lbs. Bone. The reports from the Ochotsk are at a much earlier date than those from the Arctic. It is therefore quite probable our figures of that catch will be increased by further reports, or upon the arrival of the vessels. We must also consider that there are over thirty vessels of the Arctic fleet to arrive yet. We hope soon to be able to give a final report of both fisheries. The figures of the catch of 1868 were: American, Arctic, 515,000 lbs. Ochotsk, 45,000 lbs.—[illegible] lbs.; foreign, Arctic and Ochotsk, 55,000 lbs. Total, American and foreign, 615,[illegible] lbs."

FREIGHTS—The market has been quoted decidedly weaker, with a very moderate business reported. For *Liverpool*, there were taken 470 bales Cotton, by steamer, part at 5-16d. ⅌ lb.; 1,700 bbls. Flour, at 2s. by sail and 2s. 6d. by steam, ⅌ bbl.; 25,000 bushels Wheat, by steamer, at 6d. ⅌ bushel, and 1,700 bbls. Naphtha, at 6s. ⅌ bbl. For Glasgow, 100 tons Oil Cake, by steam, at 27s. 6d. ⅌ ton. For London, a cargo of Resin (equal to about 4,800 bbls.) at 3s. 3d. ⅌ 280 lbs. For Lisbon, a Danish brig, with 9,000 bushels Wheat, at 17c., gold, ⅌ bushel. For a Continental port direct, a North German ship, now here, with equal to about 9,000 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 6d. ⅌ bbl. For Rio, a North German brig, of about 2,000 bbls. capacity, at $1 05, Gold, ⅌ bbl.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN R. PENN, CHARLES V. CULVER and LUCIEN H. CULVER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—The said bankrupts having applied to the Court for a discharge from their debts, and each of them having applied for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 21st day of December, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupts should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupts, and each of them.—Dated New-York, 20th November, 1869.
n24-1aw3wW* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALEXANDER LEVY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court. Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest, to appear on the second day of December, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers, of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 9th November, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
n10-1aw3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN KERR, WATSON B. FARR and THOMAS M. ISETT, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 28th day of October, 1869.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of John Kerr, Watson B. Farr and Thomas M. Isett, of the City of New-York, in said district, and of the estate and effects of each of them, who were, on the 27th day of March, A. D. 1869, adjudged bankrupts, the said John Kerr and Watson B. Farr, upon their own petition, and the said Thomas M. Isett upon the petition of the said John Kerr and Watson B. Farr by the District Court of the United States, for the said Southern District of New-York.
JOHN M. STUART, Assignee,
No. 144 Broadway, City of New-York.
n10-1aw3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DAVID J. KING and WILLIAM KING, bankrupts—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 26th day of October, 1869.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of David J. King and William King, of the City of New-York in said district, and of the estate and effects of each of them, who were on the 8th day of September, A. D. 1869, adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.
CHARLES A. HERPICH, Assignee,
No. 460 Broome-st., City of New-York.
n24-1aw3wW*

NO. 2,542.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEWIS GLASER and MAX GLASER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the day of A. D. 186 .—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Lewis Glaser and Max Glaser, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their petition by the District Court of said district.
n17-1aw3wW* HENRY RAU, Assignee.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-York, ss.—At Hudson, N. Y., the 17th day of November, A. D. 1869.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of FRANKLIN M. SPRAGUE, of Hudson, in the County of Columbia and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition by the District Court of said district.
SAMUEL EDWARDS,
n24-1aw3wW* Assignee, &c.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT by two several orders of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, each dated the 30th day of October, A. D. 1869, the undersigned was appointed receiver of the estate, funds and effects of the Massawippi Gold and Silver and Copper Mining Company, and of the Golconda Gold Company, and each of them; corporations organized under the laws of this State, now dissolved. All persons indebted to said corporations are required to render an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them to said corporations or to either of them, and to pay the same to the undersigned at his office, No. 79 Cedar-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of December next ensuing. All persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said corporations, or of either of them, are required to deliver the same to the undersigned, at the place and by the day so appointed. All the creditors of said corporations, or of either of them, are required to deliver their respective accounts and demands, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of said corporations, or of either of them, are required to present the same in writing, and in detail, to the undersigned at the place, and on or before the day hereinbefore appointed.
G. H. STARR, Receiver,
No. 79 Cedar-st., New-York.
Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1869. n10-1aw3wW*

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—PURSUANT to an order of Hon. William H. Onderdonk, Surrogate of the County of Queens, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM B. MILES, late of the town of North Hempstead, in the said County of Queens, deceased, to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the place of business of William A. Miles, No. 59 Chrystie-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of January next.—Dated JUNE 12, 1869.
MARTHA M. MILES, Executrix.
WILLIAM A. MILES, } Executors.
CHARLES H. BAILEY, }
je16-1aw6mW*

MISCELLANEOUS.

BROOKLYN MARKET,

Adams-st. and Fulton-st., near Myrtle-av., opposite City Hall, will be open in about two weeks. A few stands still to be disposed of, and those wishing to keep open evenings can take stands in store No. 357 Fulton-st., connecting with general market. Apply on premises.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 304 Pearl-st., up stairs.

CHLORODYNE.

The most wonderful remedy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids: Beware of spurious imitations of

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, the original and only genuine, which is the best, safest and most effectual remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, DIARRHŒA, COLIC, CRAMP, NEURALGIA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians of London to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered.

To prevent fraud, the Government have authorized a stamp, with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne engraved thereon, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 65c., $1 40 and $2 15, by all chemists. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, No. 33 Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury, London. Agents in New-York—J. ASPINWALL, William-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 192 Fulton-st.

F. E. SMITH & CO.,
ATLANTIC FLOUR MILLS,
Nos. 8, 10 and 12 Hamilton-av., Brooklyn, N. Y.,
New-York office, No. 11 South-st.
Our mills in every respect are superior to anything of the kind now in operation in the United States.
CHOICE FLOUR OF ALL GRADES
SUITABLE FOR
EVERY TRADE OR MARKET.

HEATING.—CULVERS & SIMONDS' IMproved hot air hot water furnaces, the best, cheapest and most thoroughly tested in use. Registers and ventilators manufactured, put up and warranted by SIMONDS MF'G CO., successors to CULVER, SIMONDS & CO., No. 52 Cliff-st., N.Y. Established 1845.

FOR SALE.—A DESK SUITABLE FOR A lawyer or broker for sale cheap. Apply at KIRKHAM'S, No. 44 West 15th-st.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF RECTIFIERS, COMplete and in good order; also, cisterns, &c. Apply to CRARY & PIKE, No. 226 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—AN OVERCLOTH, nearly new, lined with mink. Mr. BECKMAN, No. 78 3d-st.

SHOWCASES, PATENT MAGIC SHOWcase Doors. HOFFMAN & FERSCH, showcase manufacturers, No. 148 Chatham-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A FAMILY COACH, OR CLOSE carriage, in good order, with patent steps, &c.; price, $750; also, a silver-plated double harness, for $125, and a coupe horse, 16 hands, for $250. Apply at private stable, No. 18 East 28th-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE KENTUCKY-bred saddle horse, seven years old, and very stylish. To be seen at Colonel Bruce's stables, Nos. 213 and 215 West 41st-st. Apply at No. 27 Cliff-st.

VELOCIPEDES.—FOR SALE, THREE Pickering's Velocipedes, quite new and in perfect order, at a bargain. R. G. BAGLEY, Jr., No. 19 West 28th-st.

HORSES WINTERED ON FARM near New-York, on railroad; feed, stabling and groom, superior to City livery; terms moderate. Address HORSE, Box No. 5,406 Post Office.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE. FURNITURE.

I shall dispose of my large and desirable stock of furniture, for the next sixty days, at a slight advance of cost prices, preparatory to retiring from business, consisting of furniture in suites or otherwise, looking glasses, bedding, &c. Goods warranted and delivered free. To let, chairs for funerals, parties, &c.
G. W. SNEDEN, No. 283 Bowery,
Between Stanton and Houston sts.,
Second furniture store from either corner.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—IN BROADWAY, ON 17TH INST., A LADIES' PORTMONNAIE containing a small amount of money; the owner can have it by proving property on applying to MR. SCOTT, No. [illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 24, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
WILLIAM TELL. (Italian Opera.) Characters by Mme. Briol, Mlle. Lami, Signori Lefranc, Reyna and others.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st. and 8th-av.
LA SOMNAMBULA. Characters by Mrs. C. R. Barnard, Messrs. Haigh, Drayton and others.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
LONDON. Leading characters by Mr. F. C. Bangs and Mrs. Clara Jennings.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
MARY WARNER. Leading characters by Miss Bateman, Mr. George Jordan and Mr. Hamilton.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
FIRE FLY. Leading character by Miss Lotta.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway and 13th-st.
HOME and IN A REGULAR FIX. Characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Gilbert, Miss Henriques, &c.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
THE LOST WILL and THE LOTTERY TICKET. Leading characters by Messrs. Holston, Studley and Miss Ida Vernon.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS. Leading characters by Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau and Mr. Clarke.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
BURLESQUE, PANTOMIME, ATHLETIC FEATS, BALLET, &c.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE DEATH PLANK, THE FELON'S DOOM, &c.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway and 30th-st.
Afternoon—ALADDIN. Evening—A YANKEE IN CHINA.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

DORE ART UNION.
No. 587 Broadway.
EXHIBITION OF CELEBRATED PAINTINGS.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY.
5th-av., corner 14th-st.
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS. "THE NINE MUSES."

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Two copies, one year	5
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An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late Henry J. Raymond.	
The Weekly Times, per annum	2
Five copies, one year	8
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Twenty copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late Henry J. Raymond.	
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3

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Times Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the Times will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Advertisements for the Weekly Times must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Another reprimand has been administered by the Bishop of Orleans to the ultramontane editors, who persist in urging the dogmatic definition of the infallibility of the Pope.

The London *Times*, in an article on the political situation in France, says the hope of a new Ministry under Ollivier is dissipated, and the present advisers are to be retained until the meeting of the Chambers, when new men may be required to initiate the new relations between the Government and the Legislature.

A tea ship from Shanghae, the *Spendthrift*, was recently wrecked off Dungeness, England, within fifty miles of her destination.

A London dispatch of yesterday says that many failures have occurred among the grain merchants of Liverpool, several of whom had large connections in the United States.

Two members of the French Ministry, MM. Bourbeau and Leroux, have been reëlected members of the Chambers. Paris is tranquil. The Emperor is to remain there for the present.

The Spanish Government, according to a Madrid dispatch, will take rigorous measures against those Spanish Bishops who left for Rome without permission and without passports.

A resolution of the Spanish Cortes asking information has, it is said, compelled the Government to lay before that body documents implicating Spanish Republicans in a conspiracy with the Cuban insurgents.

A London dispatch says the Sultan protests against the proclamation of the neutrality of the Suez Canal by the Viceroy as an encroachment on his sovereignty.

The Duke of Argyll on the 21st inst. received a telegram in London from the Governor of Bombay, announcing the receipt by the latter of a letter from Dr. Livingstone, the great African traveler, dated at Ujiji May 13, 1869. The distinguished traveler was in good health, and had been well treated everywhere. All doubt of his safety is thus set at rest.

One hundred and fifty Bishops, many of them from America, have arrived at Rome.

GENERAL.

The President, by a proclamation dated the 20th inst., has declared all discriminating duties on merchandize imported into the United States in French vessels, whether from countries of its origin or from other countries, discontinued and abolished, information having been received of similar action by the French Government in relation to vessels of the United States.

The body of another victim of the recent disaster in St. Louis was taken from the ruins of the fallen building yesterday. It is believed that two or three more bodies are still under the fallen walls.

A young man named Barnett, who confessed that he had abstracted about $1,000 from the Sunday collections of a St. Louis Presbyterian church since February last, was publicly excommunicated from the church on Sunday.

The losers by the Boylston Bank robbery in Boston held a meeting yesterday, at which half their number were present, representing $256,000. The absent were mainly small depositors, from which it is concluded that the whole loss is about $350,000.

The death of Hon. J. Platt Goodsell, State Engineer and Surveyor in 1866 and 1867, at Durhamville, N. Y., on the 22d, is announced to-day.

On Sunday morning a fire occurred in Phœnix, N. Y., which destroyed $50,000 worth of property, including a three-story block of stores, the Phœnix Bank, the Post Office and telegraph office. Two young men who slept in the second-story escaped by jumping from the windows.

A Japanese Prince, with his suite, was a passenger by the *China*, which arrived at San Francisco on the 22d inst. He is sent as a Commissioner to inquire after the Japanese laborers on sugar plantations in the Sandwich Islands.

A gale on the Pacific coast within the past day or two has caused many disasters.

A band of "regulators" attacked an assemblage of negroes who were listening to a preacher near Frankfort, Ky., shooting one and shockingly beating others.

A verdict of $18,000 damages was given for the plaintiff in the case of Norman T. Smith against the New-York Central Railroad Company, in the Supreme Court at Utica yesterday. Smith was pilot engineer of a special train on the Central Road, which came in collision with a working train about a year ago.

General Ihrie has been elected a delegate to Congress from Alaska.

Lieutenant-General Sheridan is quite ill at his residence in Chicago.

A Richmond dispatch says an arrangement has been made with a capitalist in New-York to complete the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad at once.

The Second Colored Baptist Church in Lexington, Ky., in which the accident reported yesterday occurred, was crowded with worshipers at the time. Of those who did not go down with the sinking floor, many were injured in jumping from the windows. A Cincinnati dispatch sets the killed down at two.

LOCAL.

The examination in the case of Dr. Wedekind, charged with extorting $1,000 from Mrs. Galler, on a threat to accuse her of poisoning her husband, was continued before Justice Hogan yesterday. Dr. Wedekind was put on the stand, and at the close of his examination Justice Hogan, in whose hands the Coroner had placed the $1,000, paid it back to Mrs. Galler, and took a receipt therefor, against the earnest protest of Dr. Wedekind's counsel. The doctor was remanded to prison in default of bail that was satisfactory to the Justice.

The libeling of the Spanish gunboats did not take place yesterday, owing to the brief time allowed the District-Attorney in which to prepare the libel of information. The seizures will probably be made to-day.

A meeting of artists and prominent citizens was held in the Theatre of the Union League Club House, last evening, to take steps to establish a Museum of Art in this City. Speeches were made by W. C. Bryant, Professor Comfort, of Princeton College, Rev. Dr. Thompson, Rev. Dr. Bellows and others, and a committee of fifty citizens was appointed to carry out the objects of the meeting.

An action has been brought by a Mr. Wm. Challis against the Kansas branch of the Union Pacific Railroad Company for the purpose of recovering 2,000 shares of stock and for other relief. The trial has been commenced in the Supreme Court, Special Term, before Judge Barnard, and will be resumed to-day.

The Democratic Party and the Brooklyn Frauds.

The nearer we get to the bottom of the election frauds in Kings County, the more clearly it appears that they were not committed by a few "roughs" and sporting men who had bet heavily on Cunningham for Sheriff, and Furey for Street Commissioner, as the Brooklyn *Eagle* and the *World* would have us believe, but by the leaders of the Democratic Party. They were the deliberate and prearranged work of the Democratic organization in that county. Not that these frauds have the approval of the Democratic masses—far from it; but they were the work of the Democratic organization, and of the men who have for the last three years controlled and shaped its policy in Kings County. The only way that the Democracy in general can relieve themselves from the odium which must rest upon them as members of a political party is to turn out the men who have controlled it in Brooklyn, and put others in their places. It is easy to denounce the fraud after it has miscarried, and screen Democratic officeholders, who, having accepted office at the hands of the Brooklyn Ring, who have been its tools, and who, in the days of its power, "bent the pliant hinges of the knee that thrift might follow fawning," now denounce the corruptions of the Ring in unmeasured terms. But Mayor Kalbfleisch may justly be considered the author of these frauds. He, more than any other man in the Democratic Party, should be held responsible for this base attempt by the Democratic managers to disfranchise the people of Brooklyn.

By universal consent it has ever been deemed essential to the purity of the ballot box that both the leading parties should be represented in the canvassing of the votes. For two parties to contend at the polls where only one was to count the votes and declare the result, and this in secret, has hitherto been deemed a fault too great to be seriously proposed. The law, therefore, has always guarded with the greatest care the right of the minority to participate in the counting of the vote. It is provided by law that everywhere, except in New-York and Brooklyn, there shall be three inspectors of election, each party voting at their town or city elections for two inspectors, and the two having the highest number of votes shall be declared elected, while one of the inspectors having the next highest number shall be appointed an inspector. This was so also in New-York and Brooklyn until the organization of the Metropolitan Police Commission, when the appointment of inspectors and canvassers in this City was given to Police Commissioners, while in Brooklyn the power was conferred on the Board of Supervisors, a concurrence of two-thirds being necessary to appoint. It was not believed that two-thirds majority of any Board of Supervisors would ever be reckless and corrupt enough to attempt to exclude its political adversary from taking part in the canvass of the votes. But last Fall the Democrats having, with the concurrence of Mayor Kalbfleisch, a two-third vote in the Board of Supervisors, did this very thing. They excluded Republicans from having an even voice in the reception and the canvassing of the votes, and in many of the worst districts in the city all the canvassers and inspectors were Democrats. This was at the time denounced by the Republicans as a gross outrage upon the freedom of election,—as an act equivalent to dispossessing the people, and certain, if persisted in, to lead to bloodshed, anarchy and revolution. A large public meeting, it will be remembered, was held in the Academy of Music specially to denounce this outrage upon the ballot box. Where then was the high indignation of the *World* and the Brooklyn *Eagle*? We heard nothing then of the glowing indignation of Henry C. Murphy, General Slocum or Senator James F. Pierce, while Kalbfleisch actually attended the mass meeting at the Academy, and there, in the presence of thousands of the electors of Brooklyn, shamefully attempted to excuse and justify the outrage which he had committed upon their rights as citizens and electors of the State. The outrage was accomplished, and no one ever doubted the result. The State ticket that year clearly proves that much of the 14,000 majority returned for Seymour was the result of false and fraudulent counting.

This year similar action was again taken by the Board of Democratic Supervisors, with this difference only, that while last year they here and there permitted the Republicans to have an inspector and a canvasser, this year they took all. No Republican was anywhere appointed. To show conclusively that a fraud in the count was intended, it will be sufficient to say that in the investigation which District-Attorney Morris is carrying on, it will be made evident that in the districts where the fraudulent counting occurred this year the canvassers were members of the Brooklyn Water Board, of which William A. Fowler, member of the Democratic State Central Committee, is the controlling spirit. Not only were these men officeholders under Mr. Fowler and Mr. Kinsella, former editors of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, but their positions were mere sinecures—they drew their pay, but performed no work. If Mr. Fowler can show that these men performed any work under his direction, unless it was to count in the Democratic candidates, we shall be happy to publish it.

Their efforts were not limited to attempting to make Cunningham Sheriff. District-Attorney Morris has, no doubt, and indeed claims to have the proof, that McLeer, the Republican candidate for Street Commissioner, was elected by a majority of thousands. Goodrich, for the Assembly, had a majority of several hundreds, and Ammerman was elected over Cullen by a small majority. Mr. Morris is so confident of his ability to show that Cullen was actually defeated that he advised Cullen not to accept the certificate of election.

It may be that since the exposure of these frauds, and particularly since it became known that the authors of them are to be indicted, the member of the Democratic State Central Committee from Kings County denounces them and attributes them entirely to the "roughs," who constitute so large a share of the Democratic Party in Brooklyn. But suppose it should transpire in this investigation that there was a determination to count in Cullen, the Democratic candidate for Assembly in the Second District, at all events—a fact by the way which was perfectly understood in Brooklyn for days previous to the last election; and suppose it should further appear that the canvass of the Assembly boxes in the Fourth and in this Assembly District were held back until after all the other boxes were counted, and until about 5 o'clock in the morning; and suppose that, after it was known just how many votes Cullen must have out of the box, to be counted in, Mr. Fowler and Mr. Cullen went to this district, where one of Mr. Fowler's officeholders in the Water Board was canvasser, and gave the order to count the votes, whereupon Mr. Cullen was counted in by ten majority; suppose, moreover, that it should further transpire, as Mr. Morris says it will transpire, that Mr. Cullen was, on an honest count, defeated by from one to two hundred majority,—what then would the *World* say about the members of the Democratic State Central Committee having nothing to do with these frauds? We do not say that all these facts will appear, but, if the investigation goes on, let us all look and see whether they do or not.

The truth about this election business is very apparent. The Democratic leaders tried the experiment last Fall of excluding the Republicans from any part in the canvass of the votes. It had worked well; it produced no riot, and resulted in giving to the Democratic ticket several thousand more votes than were ever cast for it. This year by the same machinery they attempted to count their candidates in, whatever might be the honest result of the election. Owing to the universal disgust their nominations inspired among men of all parties, and owing to the further fact that they were watched more closely by the Police than they had expected to be, and were refused the right to canvass the vote in secret, which they insisted upon, they in several instances abandoned the ballot boxes. They were thus unable to count out the immense majority that had been given against their candidates. They counted out several, but on Cunningham they failed. Attempting to supply by forgery what in his case they had failed to do by counting, they were caught, and the fraud was exposed. They now want a scapegoat, and they desire to have it understood that the Democratic leaders have nothing to do with it, but that it was all done by the "roughs." Gentlemen-leaders of the Democratic Party, this will not avail. The Democratic frauds in Brooklyn are the work of the Democratic leaders in Kings County, and are akin to the Democratic frauds in New-York; the only difference being that Mr. Fowler bungled a job which Mr. Tweed would have performed so neatly as to defy detection.

The Truth About the Methodist Book Concern.

The public have had some experience of reports of that class which are intended to "whitewash" culpable persons. Whenever a revelation is made which injuriously affects a powerful interest, political, commercial or social, a short and single plan is tried of hushing up the whole affair. A Committee is appointed to "inquire into all the circumstances." This silences the Press, and removes the subject for a time from under the public eye. There is always a chance that the charges will be altogether forgotten before the answer to them is prepared, and in that case it is easy to concoct a "report" which will satisfy the public. Or else the Committee make things pleasant all round by admitting the discovery of a few minor errors, but denying in general terms the serious portion of the accusations. This latter course is the one adopted by the gentlemen deputed to inquire into the alleged frauds in the Methodist Book Concern.

The strangest circumstance in connection with this report is that the Committee should have supposed for one moment that it would be deemed conclusive upon any given point. It settles nothing. The Committee dare not make public the evidence which was laid before them, and the Chairman himself refused to sign the report. This circumstance is concealed from the public in the report now presented. We are in a position to supplement the meagre comments of the Committee with a little information which will not be new to them, although the general reader will now become acquainted with it for the first time. A "whitewashing" report cannot destroy the effect which some facts we will now state must inevitably produce on the public mind.

The accounts rendered by one of the officials, who is implicated even in the rose-water report of the Committee, showed that of goods purchased at exorbitant prices, 19,000 dollars' worth were unaccounted for. This happened during last year alone. The agent who had to buy paper admitted having told the manufacturers that all purchases must be made through the son of one of the managers. The commissions paid to this lucky son varied from two-and-a-half to fifteen per cent.—say ten per cent. on an average. This, on annual purchases of $150,000, would amount to $15,000—a snug year's income for the recipient, but a great loss to the Concern. On these two items only it lost $34,000 in one year. But the official first referred to kept a carriage and horses, although his salary was only $2,000 a year. Of course no one suspected that anything was wrong.

We might extend these details, but for today an instalment may suffice. It would be interesting to hear from the Investigating Committee the motives which justified them, as they believed, in withholding facts like the above from the Methodist Conference. They were placed in a position of trust and confidence, and it was not their business to shield delinquents, or to make themselves the means of condoning the offences which had been committed. They should have told the truth, without prejudice or favoritism on either side. By being weak enough to suppose that a carefully "doctored" report would prevent scandal, they have only made matters ten times worse than they were before, confirmed the statements originally made, and forfeited the confidence of their own brethren and the general public.

Police, Public and Criminals.

The long and dark evenings of Winter are almost upon us, and as usual at this particular season, the classes which prey upon society are showing great signs of activity. They are never asleep, but their opportunities vary, and now is the time when they begin to look out for their richest harvests. The prospect this year is uncommonly promising for them, and by no means pleasant for the public. The thieves have begun the Winter campaign with great spirit and boldness. Any one who has looked at our local news must have been impressed with the activity of the gentry who live by breaking into houses and picking pockets. They are, we fear, more powerful, and more certain of their ground, than ever. Their organizations are so well managed that it is the easiest thing in the world for any member of them to baffle justice, even if he should have the ill luck to be arrested. There are a dozen "Alsatias" in New-York, and it is more than the Police can do to break them up. The outlaws of the community often go nearer to becoming its masters than the ordinary run of people imagine.

We should be sorry to cause unnecessary alarm, but it does no good to conceal the facts. The criminal classes are very much more on the alert just now than their victims. We bring no charges against the Police. As a matter of fact we believe that the force, as a whole, tries very hard to do its duty, under thankless and discouraging circumstances. But the thieves have had so many Judges and Magistrates on their side, that the efforts of the Police have been to a great extent neutralized. At this moment there are dozens of men walking the streets of New-York who are known to have committed great crimes, who have been arrested for them, and who escaped by some legal quibble, or by the connivance of Judge or jury. The fact that they have thus defied justice renders them peculiarly formidable. Other thieves have confidence in them, and use them as "blinds." The Police can do nothing with them. They encourage younger men to take to the "craft," and what with our native-born thieves, and the reinforcements which constantly arrive from foreign parts, it is almost a wonder that any of us are allowed to keep a watch in our pockets. The entrances to theatres, the cars, the steamboat piers, are just now beset by some of the most adroit thieves the whole world can produce. We are not proud of them. It would be very satisfactory if they would take themselves off to some fresh field; but they have only just begun to work at this, and we cannot expect to get rid of them so cheaply.

The audacity with which the criminals have started off for the Winter is shown in the determined rescues they have managed to accomplish. In one case a well-known thief was being taken to Blackwell's Island in a boat, when another boat came alongside filled with the prisoner's companions. They deliberately took their man away, and left the policemen to return empty handed. Since then a keeper of the penitentiary at Blackwell's Island went with a crew of convicts to the foot of Fifty-first-street, East River, in obedience to a signal. Upon arriving at that point one of the convicts jumped to the shore, four or five men presented pistols at the keeper, and he was obliged to row away leaving his prisoner behind. This affair was so carefully arranged beforehand that it is worth the while of the authorities to inquire carefully into it. Is it usual for keepers to go off in obedience to signals, and allow convicts to escape? But the authorities cannot do everything for us. We must help ourselves. The careless way in which some people leave their houses at night is simply holding out an open invitation to burglars. The basement door is shut "on the latch," or at most the lock is turned. Then, people take no care of the property they have about them. They go into crowds with watchguards exposed, and put their money in pockets which anybody who chose could get at. Some more effectual warnings than newspaper comments are likely to be given in the course of the Winter against all this recklessness. The thieves will have their booty, and a special policeman cannot be detailed to watch every house. Citizens must learn to put their own shoulders to the wheel, instead of standing in the mud and crying aloud for Jupiter.

The Precedents in the Case of the Spanish Gunboats.

Every step in the proceedings of this Government toward Spain and its rebellious colony is interesting and important as involving principles of international law. This body of law, as we have often remarked, is made up year by year by the practice of the leading nations, and the decisions of their Courts. The United States Government has apparently ordered an important movement in the arrest of the Spanish gunboats building here on complaint of the Peruvian officials for the purpose of presenting the case to our own Courts.

It is curious that the last case similar to the present, also involved Spanish interests, but on a different side. Three years since the Spanish Consul was the plaintiff instead of the defendant, and filed an affidavit against the steamer *Meteor*, fitted out to cruise against Spanish commerce under the Chilian flag. She was summarily arrested by the United States Attorney, without waiting for authority from Washington. Again, during the Crimean war, in 1855, the British Consul filed affidavits charging a large vessel, the *Maury*, with intent to cruise under the Russian flag against British commerce. This vessel was also libeled and placed under the custody of the Marshal, though subsequently released.

In 1848, again, a somewhat similar case to the present occurred. During an armistice in the war between Denmark and Germany, a German steamer was fitted out in New-York by the Confederation as a ship of war. The Danish Minister protested, but it was replied by the German authorities that the vessel was merely ordered for defensive purposes, and without reference to the war. So strictly, however, has international law always been interpreted here, that even this vessel was not permitted to sail until security had been given that she should not be employed against Denmark during the war, or any period of armistice.

In the case of the Spanish gunboats, now to be arrested, the great question before the Court will probably be, "What is *the intent* of their equipment?"

It is of no consequence whether these vessels be fully armed and equipped or not, or whether their armament has gone before them to Cuba, or will be put on board of them outside the Narrows. They are evidently, to all intents and purposes, armed vessels of Spain. But whether they are fitted out and equipped here to cruise against a friendly Power—Peru—or only for defensive purposes, and to aid the Spanish Government in its domestic struggle with the rebels, (who are not recognized belligerents,) is quite another and a somewhat more difficult question to decide.

The Spanish Government may be able to show to the Court that the gunboats are not in their very nature adapted to cruise against Peru, and are purely defensive.

On the other hand, the Peruvian officials may urge that a fleet of gunboats on the coast of Cuba will release larger vessels which are able to do their commerce much damage.

The American builder will probably escape all prosecution for violation of the Neutrality act, because he has shown his *intent* to be not to promote any hostile expedition, by keeping our Government constantly informed of the progress and purpose of the building of the vessels. The progress of the case will be watched with interest.

Collector Grinnell erred, we think, when he accepted the resignation of Blatchford—one of the prime actors in the drawback frauds, and a fugitive from justice. A man who has betrayed the trust reposed in him, and conspired with others to defraud the Government he was paid to serve, should not have been allowed to "resign" the position he had forfeited. Least of all should a man who is engaged in eluding detectives, and hiding in the hope that the law may not overtake him, be conceded an acceptance of his resignation by the Collector. Mr. Grinnell should have held no communication, direct or indirect, with such a man on such a subject.

Civil Service reform does not commend itself to the Democracy. The Brooklyn *Eagle* deprecates agitation on the subject, insisting that the sovereign cure-all for corruption and all other ills of the body politic is the accession to absolute power, national and State, of the Democratic Party. The suggestion is seasonable. The Democratic friends of the *Eagle* have just given us some remarkable illustrations of their love for purity at the ballot-box, and the scrupulous care with which they guard public interests. The same skill and tact and moral principle which have been exemplified in the Kings County election frauds would assuredly confer upon the country a model civil service!

Colonel Shaffer, Quartermaster on General Butler's staff, while the latter officer was in command at New-Orleans, sends us what he declares to be "the true story of the swords and silver." The facts seem to be that General Butler and his staff took possession of and lived in the house of "the absconding traitor, Twiggs;" but an inventory was made of the property there found on entry, and when General Butler was relieved, he asked General Banks to detail an officer to examine and make an inventory of all the plate which fell into our hands by taking possession of abandoned houses. This was done by Captain McClure, of Banks' staff, and, adds Colonel Schaffer, "to my certain knowledge, when receipted for, *every article on the original inventory was there.* General Butler has, and has always had, this staff officer's receipt in his possession; a certified copy is filed as the usual voucher in the proper bureau of the Treasury Department." So much for the spoons; now for the swords. The latter were sent by General Butler to Washington, and they have ever remained in the Treasury to this day. The House passed a resolution, according to Colonel Shaffer, sending "one to West Point to be there preserved as a warning to the cadets of the fate of all traitors, and voted the other to General Butler." This disposition was not confirmed by the Senate. It is reasonably certain, after this direct and strong statement of Colonel Shaffer, that no article originally inventoried as being in the house was ever appropriated by General Butler or his staff, or any other person, during his command. General Banks and his staff will probably be ready with the next link in the chain of evidence, if required.

Any one achievement nowadays provokes others of a similar sort, and by that general rule, we may expect to see more interoceanic canals agitated, about this time. The French have made their grand canal, as they took the Malakoff, with admirable resolution, and now England, checkmated, so to speak, will probably be for retrieving matters with another canal—say that at Darien. Be this as it may, the survey of that region just ordered by our Navy Department at Washington, shows that a renewed interest in the subject has been excited at home, and leads to the belief that something like a purpose will show itself on that isthmus shortly, after so much preliminary surveying and discussing. A canal across Central America, which is far from being an impossible thing, would be queen of all the canals in the world.

The domestic Bedouins and all those who live by depredation seem to be growing busier, as if their wits were sharpened by the coming cold of Winter. To say nothing of the waylaying of law officers and the open rescue of prisoners, we find the great burglaries, and what may be called the "fiscal" burglaries, beginning. The Boylston Bank, of Boston, has been robbed of property in bonds and other valuables to the amount of near half a million of dollars—the occurrence being in a great degree owing to a belief on the part of the bank people that a safe, backed by a partition wall, was not to be come at by a set of patient burglars on the other side. The officers of every bank now unrobbed will, therefore, do well to see that its safe is not laid in any partition wall, unless they are perfectly sure their next-door neighbor is safe too.

The testimony in the drawback frauds will be resumed to-morrow; but enough occurred at the examinations on Friday, in the cases of Howard and Mulligan, to confirm the whole story originally set forth in the Times. Korn testified positively in relation to the new series of papers produced in evidence by Judge Pierrepont that the five claims shown him were made up in Caldwell's handwriting; that Howard's initials were on them; that he remembered about them, and they were fraudulent. In one case, an affidavit accompanying the claim showed that A. R. Williams was the exporter, while the certificate of export attached to the same claim named G. Hook as the exporter; and the goods specified were not to be found on the Custom House manifest. Another invented name was "H. C. Holman." In some cases Korn saw the claims filled up by Caldwell; in others Caldwell acknowledged the claims before himself as notary public, and they were passed by Howard. John O. R. Wilson's testimony was equally strong. There can be no reasonable doubt, in whoever reads this testimony, of the extent of the Custom House frauds in 1866, 1867 and 1868. The recent disappearance of Blatchford and Whimster, and the previous flight of other confederates, strengthens this conviction.

The terrible catastrophe on the Western Pacific Railroad, by which so many passengers were reft of life or limb, is simply a corporation slaughter. So far as we can see, it does not furnish the slightest palliation or excuse for the guilty parties. One train, behind time, dashes pell-mell into another which is on time; seven densely-loaded cars, "telescoping," as the terribly expressive and picturesque Western phrase is, were dashed to atoms in the encounter. Twenty corpses lay on the ground, and dead and wounded were piled together in a horrible chaos. Mr. Haley's statement declares that "no warning was given, either by whistle or otherwise; the first intimation we had was a sudden shock, and then all the train seemed to be receding with the velocity of lightning. The smoking car, in front of ours, was driven directly through the one I was seated in." It is high time, as public opinion seems to be useless in checking the railroad slaughters for which this country is famous, that the strong arm of the law should be evoked. The occurrence of a railroad slaughter should be followed, not by a sham "examination," with "nobody to blame" reported, but by indictment of conductors and engineers. Nor should the remedy stop there. Corporations should be held responsible, because it is they who appoint men, and make rules, resulting in the murder of passengers.

If Postmaster-General Creswell will reorganize the Post Office system for the City of Brooklyn, so as to secure for its citizens such postal facilities as are enjoyed by other cities of similar size, he will contribute largely to his popularity as a public officer—particularly in Brooklyn. What is now the City of Brooklyn has three post offices—one in Brooklyn proper, one in what was formerly Williamsburg, and one at Green Point. A letter dropped in any one of these offices directed to the other, must come to New-York in the first instance, and be sent hence to its destination. The time occupied is usually about two days. The delay, however, is not the only evil. From the fact that all these offices are within the same city, many suppose that the postage on a letter dropped in one office directed to the other is but two cents, and use only a two-cent stamp. The letters thus stamped are all retained and forwarded to the Dead Letter office for the non-payment of full postage. This is an inconvenience to which the people of a city with 400,000 inhabitants ought not to be subjected. What is needed is a large central office with post office stations similar to those established in other large cities. We know this would give the Brooklynites but one Postmaster instead of three, but the people will not regard that as a serious objection to the reform. Should not the Postmaster-General give this matter his immediate attention?

The concert to-morrow evening, in aid of the Dramatic Fund, presents attractions which should yield more than usual assistance to a very meritorious organization. The annual appeal in behalf of the Fund always occurs under auspices which entitle it to marked favor. On this occasion, however, a programme of much general excellence includes a special charm in the appearance of a distinguished amateur, Mrs. Moulton, for some time a conspicuous ornament of the American circle in Paris, for which city she will depart on Saturday. A brilliant assemblage may be anticipated.

The latest bank robbery affords the President of the New-York Safe Deposit Company an opportunity for calling public attention to the advantages of that institution—the facilities it affords for depositing valuables of every description, and the absolute guarantees of safety which it affords to those who avail themselves of its arrangements.

AMUSEMENTS.

Italian Opera.

WILLIAM TELL AT THE ACADEMY.

More than a year has passed since the death of Rossini. Yet until yesterday none of those grand operas, among which "William Tell" is at once the most brilliant and the most profound, has been fittingly brought before the New-York public. The representation of last night, in aim and in execution, deserves something more than passing recognition, and furnishes suitable occasion for a retrospect of the work and career of one of the greatest artistic geniuses of the nineteenth century—in his department by many thought *the* greatest—prefatory to what we have to say of the present laudable attempt at interpreting his greatest work.

No one conversant with lyric art can see the announcement that "William Tell" is to be performed without a certain feeling of apprehension. Here is a work which, more than any other by any composer, marks a turning point in the life, and a new phase in the genius, of its author. Every one knows that it is in what is called Rossini's second manner; that, whereas his early operas, from his crude, boyish attempts up to the culmination of his first style in "Semiramide," are purely Italian, in "William Tell" and in the "Stabat Mater" can be found on every page the influence of French taste, and the power exercised over a subtle and sensitive temperament by German feeling and German harmony. But few appreciate the labor these productions cost, fewer still in this working generation comprehend what it was to Rossini to labor at all. In him, beyond all other men the love of ease amounted to a passion; born at Pesaro, his true home was that passionate ease-loving Naples where were passed the happiest years of his life.

The key to a man's character is often found in his tastes, and by help of a knowledge of the preferences which Rossini early formed and steadfastly maintained, much is made clear to us. Haydn, the modest, studious Haydn, prince of classicists, prince of melodists, the German Haydn, was Rossini's first and his latest model, and the one other composer of whom he never spoke without emotion was Cimarosa. This last is to us now but a name, but connoisseurs who have had the opportunity of hearing his numerous works adequately performed, tell us of his gracious dignity, his tenderness, his overflowing joyousness, without a trace of vulgarity. These, then, were Rossini's tastes, and as in his youth he excelled Cimarosa in melody, in vivacity and in the power of expressing joy, so doubtless would he, if left to himself, have done much in his mature age to rival the scholarly grace and unaffected charms of Haydn. But in what we venture to call an evil hour for himself, and for us, he was driven by circumstances, growing out of his unlucky first marriage, to try his fortune in Paris.

There is no other instance of a man of genius in the very prime of life, and in the full tide of production, being so greatly influenced by new and more civilized surroundings. It would pass our limits to speak of the period of vivid intellectual activity which followed the wars of Napoleon, and in the first stir of which Rossini arrived in Paris. He found there a taste for music less pure, less emotional, than that of Italy; less knowledge of the capacities and the limitation of the artist; but a keen, critical faculty, authoritative, searching and severe, a school of music and a style of performance in the highest degree artificial yet brilliant, and a supreme intelligence, to satisfy which called out all his ambition. At the same moment he must have suddenly become conscious of two imperative needs, of which he had never been so sensible before. One was money for himself and for the haughty, *blasé* woman who had left fortune and position to marry him, and still more among all those brilliant men he must have felt the lack of education. All his life Rossini was overwhelmed with flattery and adulation, while what he wanted was to be respected. No one, at least for a long time, seems to have understood that he was not at all vain, but that he was excessively proud. Because he was an Italian they mentally placed him in the same category with the singers whom they were in the habit of treating with affectionate contempt; and he had to endure it because he was poor, and because he was too uneducated to take the position that belonged to him.

There was not then, there is not now, any direct and fair means of compensating a musical composer. When, some four or five years ago, "Faust" was played here nearly the whole season, and whistled, bit by bit, in every street, does any one suppose that M. Gounod ever received a dollar for his share in ministering to our pleasure? Rossini's first operas, "Tancredi," the "Donna del Lago," the "Barbiere," &c., &c., sold each for trifling sums. He probably had not a zechin when he first went to Paris. Yet his immense popularity had provoked enmity and criticism in all quarters. The Germans were angry with him because the stupid public preferred his music to that which they thought better, and with sorrow be it said, even Beethoven refused to admit him within his doors. The "frivolous" Italian rated himself and them more truly than they knew; felt it all deeply, and, when years after, he said to Ferdinand Hiller that "if he had been born in Germany, and *strictly trained*, he might, perhaps, have done something," there is no reason to suppose that he was not equally correct and sincere.

The want of education hampered Rossini all his life, though his manner was so fine that few would have suspected him of any deficiency. The lack of early musical training could be remedied by study, and he studied—by labor, and he labored. The fruits remain to us in the "Soirées Musicales," "Stabat Mater," and in "William Tell." The fruits of his ignorance, his mortifications, his struggles with malevolent cliques, his wounded pride, remain in the lamentable facts that after these efforts he became avaricious of money, and in the height of his powers ceased to compose.

"William Tell" was barely a success the first season; was not fully appreciated till Rossini had turned his back on Paris and settled himself in retirement at Bologna. Yet it is a great, an immortal work, and it probably arrived at the ripeness of its fame when lately it was performed in Paris before the Emperor and a brilliant audience, including Rossini himself—who sent for the score next morning and altered a single flat which had been played wrongly for thirty years. The overture, the march, the Tyrolienne, the thousand and one sparkling melodies with which it is filled, are known and repeated all over the world; yet so great are the difficulties of presenting the work entire, that as we have said, the announcement that it is to be given awakens more apprehensions of failure than anticipations of delight.

It affords us sincere pleasure to say that the first act of "William Tell" last night fairly dispelled any serious apprehensions of failure, for although its performance was uneven, it exhibited many points of genuine excellence, showed palpable marks of careful rehearsal, and above all, evinced so conscientious a determination to do their utmost on the part of every one concerned, as to put the audience at ease and to justify the expectation of a good, if not of a great representation. There were certainly imperfections. One of these consisted in Signor (or Herr) Diehm singing the pretty music of the *Fisherman* in German, which, notwithstanding the recent precedent of Mr. Habelmann, produced no agreeable effect. This gentleman was, moreover, betrayed into forcing his voice in a manner that exaggerated the blemish of the incongruous use of his native tongue. The chorus was, however, well up to its work, the overture had been played with a dash and vigor that put the audience in good humor, despite the paucity of the strings and the preponderance of brass, and Signor Lefranc succeeded in the duet with *Tell*, more especially in the charming passage beginning "Ah, Matilde, io t'amo, e amore," in awakening the sympathies of the house. The chorus "Alziamo, alziamo insieme il canto" had previously been warmly applauded, and the principals and subordinates in the difficult bustling action and uproarious ensemble that ends the act managed what they had to do with spirit and effect. In the concerted pieces Mme. Reichardt, Mlle. Lami and Signori Reyna, Coletti and Fossati rendered zealous and worthy aid.

In the second act Mme. Briol was in very fine voice, and acquitted herself admirably. The scene with *Arnoldo* (Signor Lefranc) left scarcely anything to be wished, and strongly suggested the advantage accruing to the cast from this lady's good-natured acceptance of an inferior part. After the great trio that followed between *Tell*, *Arnoldo* and *Walter*—"La gloria infiammi—i nostri petti"—public approbation was warmly and deservedly expressed, and from this point it became clear that the Rubicon of success had been honorably crossed, and that unless something untoward should happen thereafter "William Tell" was to be the great operatic "hit" of the season. The subsequent arrivals of the people of the Unterwald, of Uri, and the others, was nicely arranged, and the stirring conclusion "All armi!" brought down the curtain with auspicious *éclat*. We had been led to expect not a few deletions of the score, but of these very few were thus far noticeable, and the opera had been given with as much fidelity in this regard as of painstaking in all others.

The third act was well set, and the costumes, scenery, ballet—in fine, that which can only be briefly expressed by the phrase *mise-en-scene*—were very creditable indeed. The difficulties of which we have spoken appeared to be appreciated by the crowded and uncommonly attentive audience, and as those difficulties were one by one surmounted or avoided the general satisfaction was liberally denoted. Signor Reyna in this act did uncommonly well with his trying music and situations, and Mlle. Lami deserves praise for singing in her own and her father's great scene, with much earnestness and feeling. The former in the affecting passages "Ti benedico, figlio mio, piagendo," and "Resto immobile, e ver la terra," succeeded in filling the situation more satisfactorily than was generally expected. The omission of *Matilda's* scene at the end of this act constituted the first important "cut" that calls for mention. This portion is, however, often indeed usually left out. The fourth act, devoted as it almost exclusively is to *Arnoldo*, was passed over very swiftly, and it was obvious from its beginning that Signor Lefranc was suffering from hoarseness, and consequently was unable to do his noble powers full justice. He, notwithstanding, made a splendid effort in the final adjuration, "Corriam, voliam, s'affretti," better known by the French "Suivez-moi!" wherein Duprez was wont to rouse the excitable Parisians to such frantic enthusiasm as to lead them to insist that the opera should stop then and there—which, indeed, it should do as a matter of course, since there is no further interest about the action, and it is a thing understood that the cruel tyrant is promptly overthrown and the virtuous Swiss are as instantly triumphant. When Signor Lefranc is in good voice, as we trust he may be to-night when "William Tell" is repeated, he will electrify the public in this song—and then they will do well to imitate the Parisian example.

Everything considered, the performance last night was a capital one. Of course, it would be easy to point out faults. We might indicate the slenderness of the chorus and orchestra, as compared with Old World standards; the inferiority of the minor singers, the deficiencies of the ballet, and other drawbacks from absolute perfection. That which we have to consider, however, is the material with which the management have worked, what the New-York public is at present willing to pay for, and some other lesser details which enter into the arrangement and substantially regulate the scale upon which grand opera can now be given here. When these things are properly and generously borne in mind, this representation of "William Tell" at the Academy will be set down as highly honorable, and one that even the great *maestro* himself would assuredly regard with indulgent approval. We are glad in concluding to say that the plaudits last night were constant and sometimes tumultuous, and that we doubt not the repetition of the opera to-night will be still more attractive and successful.

Theatrical.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

A very satisfactory rendering of "A New Way to Pay Old Debts" was given at the Fifth-avenue Theatre last evenning. *Sir Giles Overreach* was acted by Mr. E. L. Davenport, and the record of this fact would be quite sufficient to establish the character of the representation, had not the added services of Mr. Davidge, as *Marrall*, and of Mr. Lewis, as the *Justice*, contributed also to raising it far above the level of mediocrity. [illegible] gave the entertainment especial [illegible], however, was the first appearance [illegible] stage of Miss Theresa Sherk, who [illegible] a few months ago in Steinway Hall, and [illegible] yesterday, the part of *Margaret*. Miss [illegible]k's legitimate share in the rendering of [illegible]inger's work was so small as to afford [illegible] opportunity of estimating her worth. [illegible] has youth, an excellent stage presence, [illegible] expressive face with features of the Semitic [illegible] and a not unpleasant voice, the utterances of which, however, are interfered with by a [illegible] lisp. These qualities being accorded the [illegible]comer, it will be necessary to await events [illegible] speak decisively as to the use she makes of [illegible]. Her performance last night was that of [illegible] intelligent young person who seemed possessed [illegible] powers that many *débutantes* have not, and [illegible] numerous friends who apparently had had [illegible] chances of learning the extent of these [illegible] than the witnesses of her earliest effort [illegible] the footlights.

[illegible]ssor Ritter on the History of Music.

[illegible]fessor Frederick L. Ritter delivered [illegible] second of his course of lectures on the History of Music, last evening, at Weber's Rooms, [illegible] avenue and Sixteenth-street, before a very [illegible]. The subject of the discourse was "The great epoch of Catholic Church music and the Madrigal, from the latter part of the fourteenth century to the death of Palestrina, in 1594."

Music, he said, was the youngest child of art, but one of its loveliest offspring. Toward the latter part of the fourteenth century, when Feudalism had done much to destroy popular love for art, the Church took both it and literature under her protection and preserved them. When the reign of Feudalism was declining, the Italians awoke their love for harmony, and Parma, Rome, Pisa, Naples became centres of musical manifestation. The Netherlanders here, singular as it may appear, began to fill the church choirs, and made the higher school of music-art. The masses composed and sung at this time were written in the counterpoint style, or, as it is called, *canon*, where the parts follow each other in exact modulation, each one being an imitation or repetition of its predecessor. These were all written on one staff, with various devices to determine the modulation of each part. The Flemish composers were prominent in bringing forward this style of counterpoint, while the Italians originated the fugue. Sometimes these sacred melodies were based on the *chansons*, or popular songs of the day, though by this it was not intended to do anything contrary to the idea of religious service or to introduce anything derogatory of the dignity of Divine worship, for most of the chapel, masters of the time, were priests. This custom, subsequently, however, fell into disuse. A curious fate seemed to follow the great masters of those days. In many cases their birthplaces were unknown; they came, shone for a while, and disappeared. Many of them have been grossly misrepresented by historians. They are charged with having been mere jesters and mountebanks, especially if they possessed a vein of humor. The lecturer here gave a *resume* of the lives of some of these composers, and spoke particularly of the distinguished traits of Shottern, Palestrina Wilhardt and others, in praise of whom he was most enthusiastic. He then sketched the origin, rise and progress of Madrigal music in England, Germany, Spain, France and Italy; and dwelt at length on the life and labors of the great Palestrina, who, because of his eminent genius and talents, had specially created for him, by Pope Pius IV., the office of composer to the Papal Chapel, and who based his style of music on the old Gregorian chant in its purest meaning. Gothic music art, owing to its inaptitude to the people, could not take root in Italy, who are better suited with the lighter *fugue*. It is only when we find great *mæstri* like Mozart, Palestrina, and Handel, who unite these two qualities in one, that we discover art works which will be handed down for all time to come.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON AND SILESIA

The *City of Washington*, from Liverpool Nov. 11 and Queenstown Nov. 12, reached this port yesterday. During the evening the *Silesia*, from Hamburg Nov. 10 and Havre Nov. 13, arrived. By these steamers we are in receipt of news later by three days than that already at hand. For recent Continental papers we are once more indebted to the courtesy of Captain Trautmann, of the *Silesia*.

KINGDOM OF ENGLAND.

Minister Gladstone at the Guildhall—An Important Speech—The Irish Question—Policy of the Government—Relations with America.

On the evening of Lord Mayor's Day, on Nov. 9, Lord Mayor Besley gave a grand banquet in the Guildhall. Early in the list of the most distinguished guests were the Lord Chancellor and Lady Hatherley; Ministers of several foreign countries, Cabinet Ministers, and the Judges, were among the subsequent arrivals. It was nearly 7, when all the company had assembled, that a flourish of trumpets heralded the arrival of the First Lord of the Treasury, the principal guest of the Lord Mayor. Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, on passing through the hall to the reception saloon, were warmly cheered. Soon afterward the Lord Mayor, preceded by the state officers of the city, headed a procession to the dining hall, followed by the principal personages invited. To the toast to Her Majesty's Ministers, Mr. Gladstone, who was received with loud cheers, responded. He said, after some general words of compliment to the Lord Mayor and the company present:

"You have been told by my noble and learned friend, of that harmony and unity which pervades the minds of those among whom we live; and it is a satisfaction and comfort to think that in nearly all the inhabitants of the island in which we live but one sentiment prevails—allegiance to the laws and Constitution of the country. Do not let us too free bind ourselves to that. Let us but cross the Channel to the island to which we have so long been bound by political and legislative bonds, and to which we are bound by the most sacred obligations, and how melancholy it is that in the face of this assembly, and in the face of the representatives of foreign countries who have so largely complimented us, I should be compelled to confess that in that island, which we have governed for 700 years, and in which we have exercised almost unlimited power, *we have not yet fulfilled the first condition of civilized government or made a contented community*. We have not yet brought the hearts of the people into harmony with our laws and institutions. My Lord, that is a special task, which warrants me in saying that, as a Government, we are entitled to indulgence, and may beg for forbearance; and that it is which makes me believe that I am entitled to tender to you these requests. We have been called to face an important crisis in the affairs of Ireland. A crisis on which the minds of the people of this country are, perhaps, now concentrated more seriously than at any other time, it behoves us, by manly and resolute endeavors, to say whether it may be in our power to put an end to that which has been an opprobrium and a speck upon the fair fame of this country in the sight of the world and of so many generations. In Ireland, my Lord Mayor, we must not disguise it that we see a state of society politically diseased; a people of noble capacity and of quick susceptibilities, who have heart and understanding, but who do not show that warm and lively attachment to the institutions of the United Kingdom which are so familiarly recognized on this side of the Channel. Nay, my Lord Mayor, painful as it is to confess it—but if Englishmen have a merit it is that they never seek to hide what is faulty in them either from themselves or others—painful as it is to confess it, yet we are bound to confess that even this very year has been marked in Ireland by a sad augmentation of those agrarian outrages which, occurring as they do in a country singularly free from general tendencies to crime, have attained a painful notoriety, and have sent to the hearts of Englishmen a deadly chill. What may be the causes of this increase of outrage, it must be premature, and it would be difficult to say; but one thing I know, and I would that I could convey it to the minds of those who are connected with these sad atrocities—let not those who perpetrate them suppose that that is the path on which they are to attain to success in legislation—or the removal of grievances. On the contrary, any man who lifts his hand to harm his neighbor in Ireland at this moment, is not acting merely an unwise and guilty part, but he is before all things, and above all things, the enemy of the best interests of his country. We are glad and thankful to be cheered on by you; but, while we thus feel thankful, it is not well that we should disguise our inadequacy for the due performance of our duty—namely, to endeavor to give to that country the strength and unity which so large a proportion of the kingdom ought to possess, but to which, I regret to say, a considerable part of Ireland forms a dread and melancholy exception. To that end we shall endeavor, to the best of our power, encouraged by the generous support we have received at the hands of our fellow citizens. Such is our task at home.

One word I may say of our task abroad. The friendly assistance of England, not intruded upon any occasion, but ready on every occasion, is given, as opportunity may offer, toward composing differences that may arise, and is always ready to allay those disturbances which may occur in different portions of the world. I am rejoiced to think that on more than one occasion since our return to office my noble friend the Foreign Minister has received acknowledgments from foreign Governments for composing their differences. *One important exception, perhaps, I ought to make. It is an exception of the deepest interest to Englishmen.* I refer to the state of our relations with the United States. But this is not the occasion, my Lord Mayor, when I should refer to our relations in any terms except terms of peace and concord. Indeed, were I tempted to depart from this friendly strain, I should be admonished to judge more accurately and to speak more wisely by an event which has happened within this city in the course of the last few days. [Expressions of sympathy.] Your ready emotions a long way outrun my allusions. You know I refer to the death of Mr. Peabody; a man whose splendid benefactions will, indeed, secure immortality to his name in that which he recognized as his own mother country, and will teach that lesson which is the most difficult and the most needful of all lessons—that of showing that in amassing a colossal fortune, a man should be a master of his wealth instead of a slave to it. Some, perhaps, may think that he was unhappy in dying in a foreign land; yet so were his affections divided between the land of his birth and the home of his early ancestors, that he had always been found expressing the wish which is now to be realized—that he might be buried in America, but that it might please God that he should die in England. *My Lord Mayor, with the country of Mr. Peabody we are not likely to quarrel.* It is true, indeed that a subject of diplomacy, animated by pressing and upright feeling, although it has not embroiled us, yet has failed to lead to a final issue at this moment of the tangled questions of law which have arisen between the two countries; but the delay which has taken place, instead of being a delay tending to anger, has been a delay tending considerably to promote good will, peace and harmony, I may say with confidence—not anticipating that which the world would look upon with horror and amazement—a parricidal strife between England and America is of all things the most unlikely to grow out of this complication. My confidence is in the best interests and in the sentiments which animate the Government of the United States as well as our own; it is in the sentiment which now pervades the minds of the peoples of those noble and great countries; and I have yet another source of confidence connected with some of those changes which are in progress in the age in which we live. I mean those changes which, in this as in every other country, have long been in action, not only in the force of law, but in that force of opinion which has always tended to restrain wrong doing; so that, with the augmented intercourse of nations, there is now growing up what I may term an international public opinion, a standard of national conduct, a standard which each nation has set up for itself; and more and more for every year as we live it becomes necessary, even in our own interests, that the conduct of each country should conform, not only to its own idea of its claims, life and rights, but to the sense entertained of its national rights and duties by the whole mass of the civilized communities of the world. No changes—not your railways, your telegraphs, nor all those agencies which tend to the moral development of mankind, however beneficent—exercise so powerful an influence, or give so great a guarantee for the permanent order of the world as that moral authority of all nations over each other which is growing and becoming strengthened year by year; for, depend upon it, there is no such guarantee for the permanent order of the world.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

Russian Statements Concerning a Reported Rapprochement.

The Moscow *Gazette* publishes a long article on the reported rapprochement between France and Russia. The appointment of General Fleury to the French Embassy at St. Petersburg is, it says, the first step towards detaching Russia from Prussia, and bringing about an understanding between the Courts of Paris and St. Petersburg as to the Eastern question. A consequence of this understanding, the *Gazette* adds, would be to demolish German influence on the Danube, by which it means, apparently, the overthrow of the dynasty of Prince Hohenzollern in Roumania. Another object of the mission of General Fleury is, according to the Russian paper, to call the attention of the Russian Government to "the aggressive designs of Rrussia" on Russia's Baltic provinces, the importance of the growing power of the Hohenzollerns on the Danube, and the danger to Russia of an Austro-Prussian alliance. The article concludes by recommending the Russian Government to come to an understanding with France, Austria and Italy, with the object of compelling Prussia to "moderate her claims," to give up her plan of annexing South Germany, to render the North German States more independent, and to enter into a convention for a general disarmament. This new quadruple alliance is to be announced by the Emperor Napoleon at the opening of the Corps Legislatif. The *Cologne Gazette*, in commenting upon the above article, observes that it is silent on one important point—what England would say to such a combination.

SULTAN AND KHEDIVE.

A Climax of the Discord Evidently at Hand.

The *Pall Mall Gazette's* correspondent at Constantinople, writing on the 2d inst. says: "The delicate question of Egypt was opened on Sunday by the Emperor of Austria to the Sultan, but with a most unsatisfactory result. There is scarcely any secret as to the conversation, which, being through an interpreter and in the presence of others, was clearly understood. The Sultan firmly, somewhat coarsely, refused the overtures made by the Emperor to go to the Suez Canal opening. His Majesty was so touched with what had occurred that he excused himself for not attending at the theatre. The Egyptian affair is undoubtedly approaching a climax. In the meantime the Viceroy, through his confidential agent here, M. De Castro, is lavish in the distribution of his favors in every quarter. It is marvellous to see to what an extent persons of small importance are kept supplied with Egyptian gold, for which they cannot possibly render any service whatever."

AUSTRIA AND HER PROVINCES.

Observations on the Causes of the Present Revolt from Ministerial Sources.

From the Daily News, Nov. 10.

The following observations, transmitted to us from Vienna, have been called forth by some brief remarks which we made last week. We are given to understand that the views subjoined are those of the Ministers at Vienna:

An opinion has got abroad that the present revolt in Dalmatia will tend to induce the Government at Vienna "to attach those provinces to the Hungarian Kingdom, to which, 'historically and geographically, they oppertain,' rather than to the Cis-Leithan Empire." That the Hungarians would like to sever Dalmatia from the Cis-Leithan Empire and incorporate it with Croatia, thus annexing it to the lands of the Crown of St. Stephen, is as certain as that they are devoid of any right, either historically or by public law, for "revindicating" Dalmatia, and attaching it to the group of the South Sclavonian territories. Hungary wants Dalmatia, that is true, because of its situation on the sea; but its title to it is just as valid as that of the King of Italy to the possession of Cyprus and Jerusalem. Hungary never possessed Dalmatia; and on the other hand, it is a question whether the result for which such a step is advocated would be attained by such incorporation, and whether by placing the Dalmatians under Hungarian rule "the long neglect in bringing outlandish populations within the civilizing influences of the sovereign power" would be repaired thereby.

There is not a tittle of historical right in favor of the Hungarian or Croatian annexationists, as the short subjection of the Adriatic coast under the Banat of Jellachic cannot be twisted into a "continuity of right" by the Hungarians. Moreover, the compromise of 1867, and the laws based thereon, distinctly and without reserve recognize the present territorial integrity of Austria proper. (Art. 1 of the Imperial Royal Patent of Dec. 28, 1867.) The Constitution of December, 1867, has been accepted by the Hungarian Reichstag *de facto* and *de jure*. By virtue of this Constitution, Dalmatia sends its Deputies to the Reichsrath at Vienna. When the financial settlement was effected between Austria and Hungary, the revenues of Dalmatia were included in the Cis-Leithan credit accounts. The present public laws, therefore, is also against the appropriation of those provinces by the Hungarian Kingdom, rather than by the Cis-Leithan Empire.

Of yet greater consideration are the economic and political interests which make the possession of Dalmatia of such vital importance to German Austria. The fifty-four Dalmatian harbors offer a long extended basis for the development of valuable maritime relations. Without Dalmatia Austria would be a "Binneland" of the second rank. Besides political and economical reasons, the Vienna Government has other cogent motives of a strategical character for retaining Dalmatia. From whatever direction the next European storm may break forth, Dalmatia will always be of grea politico-strategical importance. This was recognised in the war of 1866; all aggressive plans against Austria included "landing on the Dalmatian coast" in their programme. Toward the East the Austrian policy must have Dalmatia for a basis of operation. By the possession of Dalmatia the German-Austrian Government keep the entire South Sclavonian population in check. Russia knew perfectly well what she wanted when she demanded of Prince Felix Schwarzenberg the cession of a South Dalmatian harbor for a coal station.

The Adriatic coast is indispensable for the existence of Cis-Leithanian Austria. Austria would abdicate her position as a great power the moment the Vienna Government ceased to exercise a free and independent control over the Dalmation harbors. The material interests of Dalmatia, on the other hand, are of not less importance. Of the 91,960 ships which in 1866 entered the Austrian ports not less than 33,710, with a tonnage of 1,498,028, were bound for the Dalmation harbors. The outgoing vessels in that year numbered 34,240, with 1,377,224 tons burden. The value of the imports by sea in 1866 amounted to 15,973,300 florins; the value of the exports, 11,302,000 florins. The Delmatians, besides, are the flower of the seamen of the Austrian navy. The population have neither Maygar nor Croatian sympathies. Fully three-fourths of the 446,000 inhabitants belong to the Servian race. Distributed over the greater harbor towns there are about 12,000 Italians, mostly descendants of the former Venetian garrisons. On the southern coast there are some Albanian villages. And as the races, so are the morals of the Dalmatians opposed to all the Magyar notions. Among 1,000 births there are no more than 45 illegitimate ones; whereas in Hungary these number 80 in each 1,000. Dalmatia has room for emigrants, arable land to support them, water and coals for thriving industry, navigation and harbors to ship its produce to all parts of the world. Only with the possession of Dalmatia can Austria give a decisive word in the future settlement of the Eastern question.

THE SECOND EMPIRE.

M. Prevost-Paradol on the Situation in France—Serious and Sweeping Reforms Proposed.

On Nov. 9, M. Prevost-Paradol delivered a lecture to the members of the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution on "The Political State of France." After some preliminary observations, he said: "The political state of France, as regards its legal institutions, is not more steady than the state of the sky or sea. Who knows if, in the very moment when I describe a quiet and regular state of things, a tempest will not break forth and give the lie to my words? Since the Empire has sprung up again among us, it has unceasingly remodeled its own Constitution, and by the side of that continuous change exists the daily possibility of a violent and sweeping revolution." After referring to the sudden and complete change effected by the French Revolution of 1789, and the familiarity of the people with revolution, he proceeded to consider how, amid such perpetual unsteadiness, the present Government had lasted so long, and still stood with apparent solidity amid rising agitation. This relative steadiness he ascribed to three acts, which were not observable under former monarchical Governments. The first was that the Imperial Constitution was lawfully open to any modification indicated by the popular will—imperfectly enough, but yet with sufficient effect to remove in time serious subjects of complaint. The second was the increasing familiarity of the French people with universal suffrage, and of the power of numbers as intimated by a significant vote; and the third was the exaggerated fear of Socialism, deeply felt by the middle and upper classes—a fear now comparatively visionary, but nevertheless a fear. Personal government had been so far a necessity for the Emperor; but personal government had in itself an ever-working and never-failing cause of ruin. Dissatisfaction had now arisen, and among all whom it had displeased discontent had been excited, and invidious questions as to the very origin of the government had been revived against it with renewed and unexpected strength. In regard to the "changes most likely to come," he said that the main idea of the liberal and enlightened part of the French people now was that deep political reforms were wanted not so much in the external forms and springs of Government as in its internal working and administrative organization. Centralization, lately the tendency of almost all public men in France, was now entirely discredited. It was keenly felt that the Executive was too powerful in France; that its overwhelming privileges must be curtailed, liberty given to the borough, and the Department freed from the arbitrary rule of the Prefects, or rather Pashas, whom the First Napoleon had instituted, with a marvelous instinct for despotism; and that neighboring Departments should unite for the election of members for the Upper House. French justice also demanded reforms, its system of criminal justice being specially unfair and inquisitorial. The system of promoting judges from place to place and from town to town by the unscrupulous hand of the Executive should also be swept away. It was a device of the First Napoleon, and tended to prostitute the sacred interests of justice to the ends of political despotism. The relations, too, between Church and State formed one of the greatest political problems in France, which must be solved, however difficult. The Concordat of Napoleon I. had placed the material interests of the Catholic Church in France under the hand of the State; but morally speaking, the French Church was more than ever under the command of the Pope, and when the two Powers were at war the clergy did not know who to obey. The Liberal Party in the French Church, and the best portion of the Liberal Party out of it, desired a peaceful separation of Church and State upon truly liberal and equitable terms—a noble work which he hoped the present generation would yet achieve.

AFRICAN EXPLORATION.

Further Facts Concerning Dr. Livingstone—Letter from John Kirk.

At the recent meeting of the Royal Geographical Society in London, besides Dr. Livingstone's letter, already printed, another document of interest was read. Sir Bartle Frere was called on by the President, and stated that he had also received a letter that day from Dr. Livingstone. It was written under the impression that he was still in India, and with the evident desire to diminish the risk of the information he had to communicate being lost. The information was similar to that which had just been laid before the meeting, and there were allusions to members of his family, of whom he had not heard for over two years. The following extract of a letter from Dr. Kirk was then read:

ZANZIBAR, Sept. 7, 1869.

To C. Gonne, Secretary to the Governor of Bombay:

SIR: The chief point of geographical interest in the present letter of Dr. Livingstone is the statement that the sources of the Nile are to be found in the lakes and rivers that drain the great valley in which Cazembe is situated, and lying to the south of Tanganyika, between 10° and 12° of south latitude. The town of Cazembe, from which Dr. Livingstone's previous letters were dated, has been already visited and described by the Portuguese missions. It is situated on the shores of one of a chain of lakes and rivers that flow northward. The Chambeze, having collected by many streams the waters of the northern slope of the damp elevated plains, flows to join Lake Bangweolo. This, again, is connected with Lake Moero by the Lapula, on whose banks the town of Cazembe is built. Moero is, in its turn, drained by the Lualaba into another lake named Ulenge, and here exploration ends. Natives have told Dr. Livingstone that Ulenge is an island-studded lake, whose waters join the Lufira, a large river coming from the western side of the same great plain, whose eastern slope is drained by the Chambeze. This united stream, some say, enters the Dalganyka, and thence by the Loanda into Lake Chowembe, but Dr. Livingstone's informants are not unanimous, and some assert that the Lufira passes to the west of Dalganyka, and so to the Lake Chowemba, which Dr. Livingstone thinks is the same as the Albert Nyanza of Sir Samuel Baker. In fact, the interest of the journey centres in the southern connections of the Albert Nyanza, and Arab traders generally agree in thinking that a water communication does exist between that and the Taganyika, but I have not met with any one who professes to have traced out this communication. From Arabs who visit Cambeza I learn that the lakes now described by Dr. Livingstone are of considerable size, probably from five to ten days' march in length, and, like Nyassa Tanganyika, the Albert Nyanza is overhung by high mountain slopes, which open out in bays and valleys, or leave great plains which, during the rainy season, become flooded, so that caravans march for days through water knee deep, seeking for higher ground on which to pass the night. The country abounds with large game and domestic cattle, while the climate is spoken of as not unhealthy, and is certainly a contrast to the Zanzibar coast, if we may judge from the tanned, healthy traders who return.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant, (Signed,) JOHN KIRK.

A DARING DEED.

Robbery of a Merchant in the Bank of Commerce—The Thief Escapes with $4,200.

One of the boldest exploits of its kind that has recently been chronicled, was accomplished by an unknown thief at the Bank of Commerce, corner of Nassau and Cedar streets, yesterday at 1 P. M. A London merchant, sojourning for a brief period in this City, presented himself at the desk of the Paying Teller of the bank, with a draft for $4,500. The money was only paid to him, and he stopped to a desk not far from the door and began to count it. Each bank note as he examined it he laid on the desk a little to the left of the place where he was standing. He had thus disposed of $4,200, when some one tapped him on the right shoulder. He turned, and beheld a well-dressed and gentlemanly-looking personage, who politely informed him that he had dropped a bank note, pointing to the something on the floor, and then passed on. The merchant stooped and picked up what he found to be a fifty cent stamp. He was about to proceed in counting his money, when he was struck aghast at the discovery that the bills he had laid at his left hand side had disappeared. In a moment the truth burst upon him. He turned, but the stranger had disappeared. He went to the door, but it was too late to catch the culprit. Nothing remained for him but to report the case to the Police, which he proceeded to do. Detectives have had the case in hand, but there is little hope that the daring and adroit robber will be caught. Four of the bank notes stolen were of the denomination of $1,000 each, and two of the denomination of $100 each. The $1,000 bills were numbered A, 32,605; B, 33,282; B, 13,846; C, 2,259. The $100 bills were thus numbered: C, 5,768; C, 981,687. A reward of $1,000 is offered in another column for the arrest of the thief.

CITY POLITICS.

Democratic Union (Smith Ely) Nominations Last Evening.

Dist.	Police Justice.	Civil Justice.
1st	Edward Hogan.	Dennis Quinn.
Dist.	Alderman.	Ass't Alderman.
7th	John Murray.	John R. Mott. (Prev. reported.)
16th	Florence Scannel.	John Reilly.

Republican Nominations Last Evening.

Dist.	Police Justice.	Civil Justice.
5th	E. J. Shandley.	John A. Dinkle.
Dist.	Alderman.	Ass't Alderman.
12th	Joseph Hazel.	John Dook.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

Fourth and Sixth Wards will make no nominations.

Sixteenth Ward—For Second Vacancy, Stephen Merritt, Jr. Other nominations in this ward previously reported.

Ninth Ward—Charles S. Wright. Mr. Wright is the nominee of the Twenty-second-street organization. The Twenty-third and Twenty-eighth-street branches will also indorse him, as per report of Conference Committee.

Mozart Judicial Nomination.

The Ninth District Mozart Judicial Convention met last evening and nominated Thomas Gilroy for Police Justice.

Twenty-second Ward German Independent Union Association.

This Association met at No. 430 Forty-fifth street last night, Mr. L. Wendel presiding, and nominated George F. C. Dohrenwend for Police Justice of the Seventh Judicial District, and James T. Moulton for Alderman of the Seventeenth Aldermanic District, at the forthcoming charter election.

Nineteenth Ward German Republican Club.

This Blub met at No. 897 Third-avenue last night, Mr. John Schneider presiding, and made the following nominations: For Police Justice of the Seventh Judicial District, James E. Coulter; for Assistant Alderman, William A. Juch; for School Trustee, Weeks W. Culver.

Twentieth District Aldermanic Convention.

The Twentieth District Constitutional Union Aldermanic Convention met last evening and nominated James Cunningham for Alderman, and Michael Fay for Assistant Alderman.

Sixth District Mozart Aldermanic Convention.

The Sixth District Mozart Aldermanic Convention have nominated Patrick O'Connor for Assistant Alderman.

Mozart School Conventions.

The Mozart School Conventions met last evening in the various Wards to nominate candidates for School Trustees. The only nominations made were as follows:

Fourth Ward—William Kennedy.
Eighth Ward—Charles A. Quinn.
Eleventh Ward—Joseph Wangler.
Ninth Ward—John Burlinson.

Ratification Meeting at Lion Park.

A meeting of the friends and supporters of William L. Wiley, the Democratic Union nominee for Police Justice in the Ninth District, was held last evening at Lion Park, corner of Eighth-avenue and One Hundred and Tenth-street. Between two and three thousand persons were present, and addresses eulogistic of Captain Wiley, and urging his claims for election, were made by General Hillyer, Colonel Pierson, Wm. H. Murphy, J. A. McCaffrey and others.

The Morris and Essex Railroad Accident.

A second of the victims of the accident, which occurred on Monday evening at the Hoboken depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad, died at St. Mary's Hospital, in Hoboken, yesterday morning. Coroner Crane, last evening, commenced his inquest over the remains of Thomas Robinson, the first of the injured men who died. Three witnesses were examined and the inquest was adjourned until this morning.

The Fat Men's Association.

Thirty hundred and ninety-eight pounds of well-dressed flesh, or thirteen members of the Fat Men's Association met at the Revere House last evening to arrange matters for a ball to be given by them next month at Irving Hall. They determined to appear in swallow tails made with ample seams, which may be let out as these delicate creatures pick up a little bit and grow fat. On that occasion they will disport their attenuated frames in the graceful movements of the mazy waltz, to appear to advantage in which Mr. Fisk, a little man of 360 pounds weight, is even now taking lessons in the terpsichorean art of De Garmo. Grafulla has composed a march for the occasion, and Mr. Nash a polka redowa, peculiarly adapted to the elephantine saltatory gambolling of these good-natured mountains of flesh. There is every reason to expect a jolly time generally.

The New-York Safe Deposit Company.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me, through your columns, to avail myself of the occasion which the robbery of the Boylston Bank, in Boston, offers, to call the attention of the public to the safety for securities offered by the Safe Deposit Company of New-York, Nos. 142 and 146 Broadway, corner of Liberty-street, established for the sole purpose of their safe-keeping, and the first of its kind in the world.

We give receipts for special deposits of Government bonds and other securities, family plate, jewelry, gold, wills and any valuable papers, and guarantee their safety at a charge of one dollar per thousand dollars for a year upon Government bonds, and for other articles, at low rates.

We also rent small safes in our burglar-proof vaults at from $15 to $75 per annum, according to size. Behind our vault, in which are our guaranteed securities and the small safes rented, is a three-feet granite wall, which itself forms one side of another vault.

The building is absolutely fire-proof, and the most thoroughly watched premises in this City, day and night, including Sundays and holidays, having at night, within and around the premises, not less than thirteen watchmen, and the premises always lighted up through the night, and open to inspection from outside.

The public, and especially ladies, for whom a separate desk room is provided, are invited to see our premises and mode of business.

Desk room is provided for renters to examine their securities, cut off coupons, &c., thus saving any risk of carrying them through the streets, or having them upon their own premises during the day. We make it a point to keep a supply of our safes of all sizes, always ahead of the demand, adding to their number as required.

The banks take such special deposits of securities, &c., as well as cash boxes containing them, with reluctance, and there have been several legal decisions that they are not responsible for their safety. Any one interested has only to inquire of bank officers themselves to learn the various risks to which securities and cash boxes thus left with them are exposed.

The risks of keeping them in private safes are still greater. Ours is a corporate Company, under special charter, and with a liability of its stockholders to the extent of and in addition to the stock held. Persons out of the City can send their deposits through the responsible Express companies.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
FRANCIS H. JENKS,
President of the Safe Deposit Company of New-York.

LADIES SHOULD TRY WARD'S CLOTH-LINED PAPER COLLARS and CUFFS.—They are equal in appearance and comfort to linen, and sold at less than the price of washing. At WARD'S, corner of Broadway and Fourteenth-street; also at No. 387 Broadway.—*Sunday Dispatch.*

Kalliston.

To restore and retain the bloom and freshness of beauty unimpaired, ladies should use Burnett's Kalliston. For chafing of infants, and for any roughness of the skin, it has no equal. Unlike other cosmetics, it produces a healthy action of the capillaries.—*Advertisement.*

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Dr. B. C. Perry, the skillful and well-known dermatologist—founder of the dermatological science in this country—can now be consulted at his New-York office, No. 49 Bond-st., for diseased scalp, loss of hair, unnatural redness of the nose, pimples, black worms, moth patches and freckles. Moles removed from the face without pain or scars. Dr. Perry's system of treatment for capillary diseases is not based on the one remedy principle. He makes a personal examination, ascertains what disease of the scalp has or is producing a loss of hair or premature grayness, and prescribes the remedies the case requires. No charge for consultation. Send for an interrogatory circular.—*Advertisement.*

WALTHAM WATCHES.—The best watches to buy and the best place to buy is at Fuller & Co.'s, No. 25 John-st., New-York. A complete assortment always on hand.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

It will contain a full digest of news from all parts of the United States up to the latest moment, with such selections from the editorials and correspondence of the TIMES as may have interest for Americans residing abroad and for European subscribers.

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Political Affairs of the Country, Domestic Correspondence, General Telegraphic News, Scientific Notes, Religious Affairs, Temperance Items, Local News, Washington Advices, General News, &c.

The Largest Workshop of the Body is the Liver, whose office it is to withdraw the bile from the blood; when this important organ does not act the skin assumes a yellow appearance, and generally a sick headache sets in, with chilly sensations and cold hands and feet, accompanied with loss of appetite. The system becomes clogged, the machinery does not work well, and both mind and body are disordered, the afflicted becoming cross and fretful, finding fault with everything around them. To any person in this condition Dr. D. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are recommended; by their stimulating action the Liver soon recovers its healthy tone, and is enabled to perform its proper functions. Costiveness is cured, and all the aggravating symptoms of biliousness removed. Sold everywhere.

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A. Morton, 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.
MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

MARRIED.

JACOCKS—CAPRON.—At Providence, R. I., on Thursday, Nov. 18, by Rev. Arthur May Knapp, George Milton Jacocks, of this City, to Emily Hazard, daughter of Charles S. Capron.

SCHULTZ—MULLER.—On Thursday, Nov. 18, by Rev. F. W. Geissenhainer, John D. Schultz, Jr., of New-York, to Hermine Muller, of Wolfenbuttel, Germany.

DIED.

BEARE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 23, Thomas M. Beare.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

BLEAKLEY.—At his residence, Verplanck's Point, N. Y., on Thursday, Nov. 18, William Bleakley, Ex-Sheriff of Westchester County, N. Y., aged 61 years, 6 months and 6 days.
The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his brothers, Andrew and John, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence on Wednesday, the 24th inst., at 2 P. M. Carriages will be in attendance at Peekskill on arrival of the 10½ A. M. Hudson River train.

EDWARDS.—At his residence, No. 761 Broadway, on Tuesday, Nov. 23, George Edwards, in the 73d year of his age.

GREENE.—At Washington Heights, on Monday, Nov. 22, with congestion of the brain, William Todd, son of Richard Henry and Mary Gertrude Greene, aged one year and 7 months.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

JACKSON.—On Tuesday, Nov. 23, Eleanor Jackson, daughter of the late Benjamin Jackson.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the late residence, No. 20 Tompkins-place, South Brooklyn, on Thursday, 25th inst., at 3½ P. M. The remains will be taken to Orange County.

PENDLETON.—At Savannah, Ga., on Sunday, Nov. 21, Adele Madeleine, youngest child of Wm. H. and Rebecca E. Pendleton, aged 11 months and 11 days.

RICHARDS.—On Sunday, Nov. 21, Thomas B. Richards, in the 83d year of his age.
The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 221 West 10th-st., on Wednesday, the 24th inst., at 1 o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

SMITH.—At his residence, Greenport, L. I., yesterday morning, A. M. C. Smith, in the 69th year of his age.
Notice of funeral in to-morrow's paper.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WEBER
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
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POST OFFICE NOTICE.
The mails for Europe, on Wednesday, Nov. 24, 1869, will close at this Office at 8 A. M., and at the stations, on Tuesday night, as follows, viz.: A and B, 9 P. M.; C and O, 8:45 P. M.; D. and E, 8:30 P. M.; F and G, 8:10 P. M. P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

FLOWERS FOR PARLOR WINDOWS,
With or without pedestals or stands, wholesale or retail, at KELTY'S furniture store, No. 661 Broadway, opposite Bond-st.

GET THE GENUINE ARTICLE.—The great popularity of "WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF COD LIVER OIL AND LIME" has induced some unprincipled persons to attempt to palm off a simple article of their own manufacture; but any person who is suffering from coughs, cold or consumption, should be careful where they purchase this article. It requires no puffing; the results following its use are its best recommendations, and the proprietor has ample evidence on file of its extraordinary success in pulmonary complaints. The phosphate of lime possesses a most marvelous healing power, as combined with the pure Cod Liver Oil by Dr. Wilbor. This medicine is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty. For sale by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston.

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COMMENCEMENT OF THE 40TH VOLUME.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE
FOR DECEMBER, 1869.
CONTENTS:

FREDERICK THE GREAT.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Frederick the Great—Baptism of Frederick—Frederick William—The Little Drummer—The Arsenal—The Sausage Car—Making a Soldier of him—Captain of the Giant Guards—The Tobacco Parliament—Royalty at Dinner.
BEAST, BIRD AND FISH.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Mullet-Sucker—Small Globe-Fish—Diagram of Locomotion of a Fish—Sea-Snake—Thresher, or Fox Shark—Argyreiosus, a very thin Fish—Short Sun-Fish—Spiny Ray—Flounder—Sea-Horse—Two Sea-Serpents—Restored Fossil Reptiles of New-Jersey—Manati, and Whale "breaching"—Seal—Penguin—Ornithorhynchus Paradoxus—Eider Duck—Merman.
A PASSING WISH.
THE FISHERMAN'S DAUGHTER.
DOLLY.
THE UNIVERSITY ROWING-MATCH.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Thomas Hughes, M. P.—Elliott's Boat—Picked Crew of London Rowing Club—The Harvard Crew—The Oxford Crew—Map of the Course—Boat-House of the London Boat Club—The White House—George—Steam Tugs on the Thames—The Old Crab-Tree Inn—Hammersmith Bridge—Barnes Bridge—The Start, at Putney—The Finish, at Mortlake—Walter Brown—James Renforth—Harry Kelly.
A BRAVE LADY.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Josephine and the Rector—At the Rectory Gate.
MY ENEMY'S DAUGHTER—(Concluded.)
CHAPTER XXXIV. A Stroke of Retribution.
CHAPTER XXXV. The Old Place Again.
CHAPTER XXXVI. "Bright as the Breaking East."
A MISTAKE.
HORSE-TAMING IN HAWAII.
ECUMENICAL COUNCILS.
THE OLD FAIRY JOANNA.
BORDER REMINISCENCES.
BY THE WAYSIDE.
IN CLOVER.
EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR.
EDITOR'S LITERARY RECORD.
EDITOR'S SCIENTIFIC RECORD.
EDITOR'S HISTORICAL RECORD.
EDITOR'S DRAWER.

With the present number commences the Fortieth Volume of HARPER'S MAGAZINE. The Publishers propose to furnish, as heretofore, a larger amount of matter, with more profuse illustrations, than can be found in any similar publication in the English language. The arrangements of the conductors are such as to warrant them in the assurance that the matter shall be the best that can be procured by the most liberal outlay.

The "Life of Frederick the Great," commenced in the present number, will be continued for about a year. In the January number will be commenced a novel by the author of "Guy Livingstone." The several Editorial Departments will present a record of the times in their social, literary, scientific and political aspects. For the "Editor's Scientific Record," the express coöperation of members of the Smithsonian Institute at Washington has been secured, and it is proposed that it shall of itself be a complete Year-Book of Science.

The Publishers, therefore, are confident that the favor which has heretofore been awarded to their efforts will still be continued.

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From the Philadelphia Press, Nov. 22, 1869.

Not even publishers will deny that HARPER'S MAGAZINE, the Fortieth Volume of which is begun with the December Number, is the best monthly periodical, not in this country alone, but in the English language. A combination of circumstances have made it so. The proprietors have liberality as well as capital; its conductors are experienced as well as capable; its illustrations are numerous and good. The impersonality of its editorship is a great advantage. The new number opens with a new "Life of Frederick the Great," profusely illustrated, which will run through the Magazine for about a year. This, evidently from a practiced hand, will be very acceptable. In the opening of the biography of Frederick there are ten engravings; there are seventeen in "Beast, Bird and Fish;" eighteen in "The University Rowing-Match," (a lively and detailed account;) two in Miss Mulock's serial, "A Brave Lady," and six in the "Scientific Record." There are three capital novelettes; but the best thing in all the magazines, this month, is the opening essay in the "Editor's Easy Chair," in which, with a racy persiflage which is gravely comic and irresistibly amusing, Mr. Jenkins' recent descriptions of Father Hyacinthe in New-York are accurately dissected. Thackeray, who was savage as well as cynical in his satire, perpetually breaking butterflies on the wheel, never wrote any "chaffing" as good as this is.

"HE COMETH UNTO YOU WITH A TALE WHICH HOLDETH CHILDREN FROM PLAY, AND OLD MEN FROM THE CHIMNEY-CORNER."—*Sir Philip Sidney.*

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LITTELL'S LIVING AGE.

No. 1,329 of THE LIVING AGE, for the week ending Nov. 20, contains the *Quarterly Review's* conclusive article on "The Byron Mystery," "The Battle of the Philosophies," "The Millionaires of New-York," &c., &c.

No. 1,330, for the week ending Nov. 27, contains "Islam," a very notable paper by the author of the celebrated *Talmud* article, and written with the same power; also, "An Enigma of History—The Captivity of Joanna of Castile, called 'La Loca,' or the Mad," from new documents, translated for THE LIVING AGE from the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, the conclusion of "The Portrait in my Uncle's Dining Room," from the French, and other articles.

In No. 1,331 will be begun a new story of Russian life, translated for THE LIVING AGE, which will be concluded in the last number of the year.

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REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange Salesroom yesterday one of the best audiences attended that have been gathered together within its walls for many weeks. The weather was stormy and very uncomfortable, yet the attractions offered were sufficient to call out quite a large number of persons. The property generally was of a very desirable kind; among the sales was one of considerable importance, made by Mr. JOSEPH MCGUIRE, by order of the Supreme Court. The bidding was spirited, and the prices obtained very good. Taken altogether the room presented a more brisk and exciting appearance than any time this season. The Brooklyn property, particularly, brought high prices.

The sale of Westfield property advertised by Messrs. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO. was unavoidably postponed. It was wise, under the circumstances, not to attempt it. The day was so rainy and disagreeable that persons could not, without serious inconvenience, examine the property, and it is doubtful whether at this late day there are a sufficient number of people ready to risk a wet jacket for the sake of purchasing country property. During the Summer months, when the country was most beautiful and attractive, but very few successful sales were made on rainy days; most all were adjourned almost as soon as they were commenced, and to try a suburban sale yesterday would have been unfair to the owners, the auctioneers and the property itself.

The sale of the Abraham Valentine estate, advertised for to-morrow, has been postponed until Monday, the 29th inst., when it is announced positively to take place. The property consists of a valuable farm of about thirty-five acres of land, with improvements, situate on the westerly side of Central Park-avenue, on both sides of the road leading from Kingsbridge to Woodlawn Depot, Harlem Railroad, having a frontage of 1,387 feet on Central-avenue and a frontage of 1,421 feet on both sides of the above named road. Most of the property is high, commands full views of the Harlem River, Palisades and Washington Heights, is proverbially healthy, and well supplied with pure water. Maps and particulars are now ready, and may be had at the auctioneers' office, No. 28 Pine street.

On Friday one more country sale will be attempted, consisting of twenty-five very fine building lots and two houses and lots situate at Centreville, Bayonne City, N. J., within half a block of the depot, and but twenty-five minutes from the City. The special train leaves the foot of Liberty-street at 1 o'clock P. M. If the day proves stormy, the sale will be made indoors. Maps and particulars may be had at the office of Mr. A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-street.

The next, the last, and perhaps most extensive and important sale of the season is the Supreme Court sale to be made on Tuesday next, 30th inst., by Messrs. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. The property located at Fordham, N. Y., is as desirable as any in the southern portion of Westchester County, and is the estate of the late PETER LORILLARD, Esq. It comprises 350 acres, and the whole of this large area has been laid out in streets and avenues (all thoroughly worked and graded,) and most picturesquely and artistically plotted by General E. L. VIELE, formerly chief engineer of Central Park, into sites for villas and dwelling houses. Notwithstanding the great value of this property as a building site, it must be remembered that in area it is nearly one-half that of the Central Park, and, therefore, being of this ample character, is capable of the most imposing arrangement. This duty has been ably discharged by the gentleman to whom the disposition has been committed, and the sites for the villas and dwellings are admirably located, both in reference to each other, and the whole estate, which it is intended to present the appearance of a magnificent inhabited park. The mansion of the late owner, a granite structure, containing thirty rooms, with stone stable, greenhouses, conservatories, graperies, gas-house and garden, will be sold, with about thirty acres of land, forming a complete and elegant country residence. There is also on the premises a valuable water power, which will be sold with the mill and mill sites. The property will be sold with restrictions against nuisances. Large and complete maps of the property may be obtained at the auctioneers' office, No. 77 Cedar-street, of PHILO T. RUGGLES, Esq., No. 39 Wall-street, and G. TILLOTSON, Esq., No. 46 Exchange-place.

Auction Sales Yesterday.

NEW-YORK.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

4-story brown-stone house, and lot No. 63 West 38th-st., 128 ft. e. of 6th-av.; lot, 18.4x98.9	$24,800
1 lot e. s. of 5th-av., 27.2 ft. s. of 85th-st., 25x100	17,400

By Jos. McGuire.

2-story brick house and lot, No. 189 Elm-st.	$7,100
2-story brick house and lot, No. 6 Marion-st.	6,000
3-story brick house and lot, No. 65 Chambers-st., corner of Oak-st.	9,850
2-story frame, 3-story brick, 3-story frame and 2-story brick houses and plot of ground known as Nos. 19 and 21 Mott-st., and No. 107 Park-st.	22,600

By Allen & Brown.

3-story brick house and lot, No. 111 Norfolk-st., 40 ft. s. of Rivington-st, lot 20x50	$8,550

BROOKLYN.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

Buildings and 27 lots of land situated on North 8th and North 9th sts., between 1st-st. and the East River, 200x477	$136,000

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

1 lot n. w. corner of Wyckoff-st. and 6th-av., 25x100	$3,775
4 lots n. s. of Wyckoff-st., 100 ft. e. of 5th-av., each 22x100	6,400

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Delancey and Essex sts., n. e corner, 25x51	$21,000
Delancey-st., No. 279, 18.9x75	4,600
Rector-st., centre line and Washington-st. proposed west line, 120.2x— to Pier, x—x—, deed 1,801	2,850
Wall-st., No. 49, rear of, 19.8x82.2x23.8x82.2, deed 1,796	1,500
Wall-st., No. 49, rear of, April, 1825	4,100
2d-st., n. s. 298 ft. w. of Av. C, 24.9x105.10	23,000
3d-st., s. s., 386.2 ft. w. of Av. D, 22.9x105.9, h. and l.	24,500
[illegible]-st., s. s., 242.5 ft. w. of Av. B, 19.9x96.2	14,500
[illegible]-st., n. s., 248.6 ft. w. of Av. D, 24.9x97.6	14,500
38th-st., n. s., 46.9 ft. e. of 6th-av., 18.4x98.9, h. and l.	Nom.
[illegible]-st., s. s., 324 ft. w. of 5th-av., 100x100.5	36,000
127th-st., s. s., 285 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x99.11	2,000
128th-st., s. s., 626.8 ft. e. of 5th-av., 33.4x99.11	15,000
128th-st., n. s., 305 ft. e. of 6th-av., h. and l., 20x99.11	18,000
132d-st., w. s., 360 ft. w. of 5th-av., 50x99.11	8,000
1st-av. and 55th-st., n. e. corner, 94x100.5	26,000
2d-av., w. s., 52 ft. s. of 13th-st., 25.8x110	35,275
2d-av., w. s., 26.4 ft. s. of 13th-st., 26.4x110	42,325

Leases Recorded.

Columbia-st., No. 123, 10 years, per year	$720
Walker-st., No. 49, 3 years, per year	6,000
28th-st., No. 218, East, 9 years, per year	1,000

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Bergen-place, n. s., 155.8 ft. w. of Hoyt-st., 19.4x80	$12,000
Cook-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Graham-av., 25x100	5,500
Dean-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Grand-av., 15x110	2,500
Degraw-st., s. s., 120 ft. e. of Hoyt-st., 40x100	2,600
Greene-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of Union-av., 25x100	1,000
Hall-st., w. s., 128.9 ft. n. of Gates-av., h. and l., 12.4x90.9	5,500
Halsey-st., n. s., 152.6 ft. e. of Tompkins-av., 17.6x100	1,500
Marion-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of Patchen-av., 25x100	500
Partition-st., n. e. s., 146 ft. n. w. of Richards-st., 22x100	990
Richardson-st., s. s., 475 ft. w. of Kingsland-av., 25x100	425
Ross-st., n. s., 109 ft. w. of Wythe-av., 39.8x22.2x42.5x22	600
Stockton-st., s. s., 350 ft. w. of Throop-av., 50x100	1,100
Stockton-st., s. s., 400 ft. w. of Throop-av., 50x100	1,100
Van Dyke-st., s. w. s., 130 ft. n. w. of Van Brunt-st., 20x100	880
11th-st., s. s., 262.6 ft. e. of 3d-av., 17.6x100	4,200
North 12th-st., n. e. s., 125 ft. s. e. of 1st-st., 50x100	2,400
18th-st., n. s., 272.10 ft. e. of 4th-av., 50x100	3,000
Carlton-av., e. s., 72 ft. s. of Willoughby-av., 21.6x100	15,500
Hudson-av. and Plymouth-st., n. w. corner, 25x80	7,000
Park-av., s. s., 225 ft. w. of Throop-av., 25x100	2,100
Portland-av., e. s., 158.1 ft. s. of De Kalb-av., 20x100	15,000
Stuyvesant-av. and Kosciusko-st., s. w. corner, 20x100	900

Gravesend.

Plot 1 acre, adjoining R. Waters'	$1,000

QUEENS COUNTY.

College Point.

Flushing and Lafayette sts., n. e. corner, 25x100	$235

Laurel Hill.

Lots Nos. 302 to 304, and 308, 310, 311, 333, 337, 378 to 381, and 384 to 388, and 257, 258, Van Mater's property	$1,914

Near Rockaway.

Indefinite plot, adjoining Treadwell Abrams'	$500

Newtown.

Lots Nos. 134, 135, 136, and parts of Nos. 137, 138, [illegible]. Hebbard's heirs	$1,400

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Castleton.

Shore road, n. s., (New-Brighton, Fourth Ward,) Saml. Raynor's, 25x158x169	$500
Todd Hill road, 20½ acres, A. Henschel's	9,000
[illegible]-av., Eward Egbert's, 115x187	400

Southfield.

[illegible]-terrace and New-York-av., Woodbine Cottage, Eliz. A. Austen's, 140x60	$4,750
[illegible] road, Joseph G. Seguin's, 775-1,000 acre	387
[illegible] House Tavern to Amboy Ferry road, 22 [illegible]	2,315

Port Richmond.

Sharpe-av., e. s., lot No. 18, 50x151	$612
Elm-st., Wm. A. Ross' 2 lots, 147x140	1,147

New-Brighton.

Prospect-av., lot No. 35, 325x496	$70,000
Prospect-av., 4 lots, James Brom's, Nos. 39, 40, 41, 42	

Westfield.

On river and Sound, in line, 1½ miles of Rossville, S. B., Landing, J. M. Pendleton's, 8½ acres	$2,500
Simonson's Island, 46 acres meadow; also 2 acres salt meadow, Mill Creek, w. s.	1,000

Tompkinsville.

Swan-st., h. and l., No. 10, 20x—	$6,050
Shore road, Anna Besold's, h. and l., 28x110	8,000

Newberryville.

Abram Welsh's et al., 37x100	$225

Edgewater.

Richmond road, Robert Jones' et al., 50x77	$800

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Bedford.

Bedford to Poundridge road, adjoining Aaron Smith's, 7½ acres	$800

Greenburg.

Post road, w. s., adjoining James Bowen's, about 14 acres	$7,500

Morrisania.

Mary-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of Cortlandt-av., 25x100	$8,000
Railroad-av. and 8th-st., n. e. corner, 150x290	10,000

Mount Pleasant.

New-st., 110 ft. from Elm-st., lot No. 9, Beekmantown, 50x100	$600

White Plains.

Harrison-av. and Warren-st., n. w. corner, 100x103	$1,060
Warren-st., w. s., 310 ft. from Harrison-av., 50x111	300

Yonkers.

Linden-st., w. s., 250 ft. s. of Chestnut-st., 50x100	$1,600
Baldwin-place, s. s., 325 ft. w. of Locust Hill-av., 91x100	2,000
Washington-av., e. s., adjoining Peter Farmer's, 14 297-1,000 acres	14,297
Woodworth-av., w. s., 150 ft. n. of Lamartine-av., 25x100	1,000

NEW-JERSEY.

Hudson City.

Summit-av., w. s., lots Nos. 3 and 4, plot No. 11, block No. 9, Bramhall's, 50x106	$2,600

Bergen.

Parts lots Nos. 16 and 17, block No. 14, new map, Sherwood's, 16.8x100	$1,500

Union Township.

Franklin-av., s. s., lot Nos. 7, 9, block No. 22, Weehawken Land, &c., Association, 25x100	$400
Humboldt-st., n. s., lot No. 508, block No. 12, map of North Hoboken, 25x100	500
8th-st., e. s., lot No. 1,295, block No. 4, Weehawken Land, &c., Association, 25x100	200

Harrison.

Jersey-st., e. s., 175 ft. n. of Dey-st., 25x49	$4,200
Turnpike road, e. s., 163 ft. s. of Dey-st., 24.9x100x25x96.5	

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON 49TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., a first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 25x60x½ block; the house is new and most complete, containing the usual modern improvements and many others not found in those houses built for general market. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A HOUSE FOR SALE IN WEST 25TH-st.—Four stories, English basement, with all the modern improvements; has just been put in complete order; possession given immediately; a liberal amount can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to JOSIAH S. LEVERETT & CO., No. 85 John-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE CORNER PROPERTY on 7th-av., south of 23d-st., 75 by 100 feet; improvements consist of four brick stores and two dwellings; very desirable as an investment. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE FIVE-STORY brown-stone front store, No. 33 Cortlandt-st.; terms easy. Apply to T. M. CONKLING, No. 85 Worth-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—HOUSE AND lot No. 15 West 20th-st., 28x100; doctor's office reserved if let. Apply on premises, from 9 to 4.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY BASEMENT AND sub-cellar brick house, No. 42 Ross-st., Brooklyn, E. D.; all conveniences; fine location, and convenient to cars and ferries; price $6,500.

WM. MORGAN, PLACE & CO.,
No. 45½ Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D.

FOR SALE—IN WILLIAMSBURG, A TWO-story, attic and basement frame house; water and gas; the lot has a two-story building on the rear, suitable for a shop. Apply on the premises, No. 190 South 2d-st., near 7th. Price $7,000; $1,500 to remain; immediate possession.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT FLUSHING, L. I., A large house with all the modern improvements, in complete order, with greenhouse, icehouse and outbuildings; grounds tastefully arranged with fine large trees and extensive gardens. Will be sold with one acre of land or more. Less than one-quarter of a mile from the depot. Address

R. W. LEAVITT & CO.
No. 118 Wall-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—FOR DWELLING OR BUSINESS purposes, the second, third and fourth floors in the building No. 31 East 14th-st., corner of Union-square; large and roomy, and fitted up with water, gas, &c. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE NEW FOUR-STORY FIRST-class houses, Nos. 111, 117, 119 and 121 West 49th-st. Apply at No. 111 or to GEORGE SLOANE, Broadway and 10th-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

BANK OR INSURANCE PROPERTY TO LEASE.—The three stores, known as Nos. 59, 61 and 63, on the northerly side of Liberty-st., situated between Broadway and Nassau-st., and about 50 feet west of the office of the *Evening Post*, are now offered to be leased for a term of twenty-one or more years from the 1st of next May. The size of the entire plot of ground is about 64 feet front on Liberty-st. and about 94 feet on Little Green-st., offering an unusual advantage for light and air. The owner would consent to have the present buildings altered, or new ones erected. Apply to HENRY G. MARQUAND, Office No. 43 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LEASE ON A GROUND RENT for twenty-one years—The Lovejoy's Hotel, on the corner of Park-row and Beekman-st., with a frontage of 35 feet on Park-row, about 54 feet on Beekman-st., and 60 feet on Theatre-alley, and nearly opposite the new Post Office. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

OFFICE TO LET.—TWO FRONT ROOMS on the second floor of No. 2 New Chambers-st. Inquire on the premises of LEXOW & VOIGT, or of W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 4th-av.

TO LET—STORE AND BASEMENT OF NO. 48 Howard-st., the second store from Broadway; size 23x80 feet. Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., No. 309 Canal-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—CITY and County of New-York.—MORRIS K. JESUP, SAMUEL A. STRANG and JOHN CRERAR against THE COLUMBIA AND AUGUSTA RAILROAD COMPANY and THE CHARLOTTE AND SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY.—Summons for money demand on contract. (Com. not ser.)—To the above-named defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 69 Wall-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of forty-nine thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine dollars and forty-two cents, ($49,869 42,) with interest from the 21st day of September, 1869, on twenty-four thousand three hundred and forty-four and 28-100 dollars thereof, and on remaining twenty-five thousand five hundred and twenty-five dollars and fourteen cents ($25,525 14) from September, 1869, besides the costs of this action.—New-York, September, 1869.

FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint herein was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 2d day of November, 1869.

FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
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SUPREME COURT, NEW-YORK County.—WILLIAM EWART and WILLIAM EWART, Junior, plaintiffs, against SAMUEL McCULLUGH, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court in the County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers at their office, No. 90 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight dollars and fifty-six cents, with interest from the 7th day of September, 1869, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated 28th October, 1869.

STRONG & SHEPARD, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court, in the County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 6th day of November, 1869.

STRONG & SHEPARD, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
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BUSINESS CHANCES.

$100,000.—WANTED, A SPECIAL OR general partner with $100,000 capital, in a good established importing and jobbing business that makes no losses. Address B. H., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

TO CALIFORNIANS.—THE PATENT right of a valuable and suitable article for mechanics' use is for sale; patentee will sell Pacific States only; it gives large profits. Address WM. LEE, Hoboken, N. J.

FOR SALE—THE JEWELRY STORE NO. 362 Bowery, the stock, fixtures and lease; one of the oldest and best locations in the City; will be sold at a bargain to a responsible party. For particulars inquire in the store, No. 362 Bowery.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT—IN PARTITION.

LORILLARD ESTATE.

Peremptory Sale of 3,300 Lots,

MILL SITES, VILLA SITES AND DWELLING HOUSES,

AT

FORDHAM PARK,

NEAR FORDHAM DEPOT, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

Will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, situated near Fordham Depot, under the direction of PHILO T. RUGGLES, Referee, on the 30th of November, 1869, at 12 o'clock at noon,

350 ACRES OF LAND,

the country seat of the late PETER LORILLARD. This magnificent property has recently been topographically surveyed and laid out by General E. L. Viele, formerly Chief Engineer of the Central Park, and will be offered to the public in lots and villa sites of convenient size.

The mansion of the late owner, a granite structure containing thirty rooms, with stone stables, greenhouse, conservatories, graperies, gashouse and garden, will be sold with about thirty acres of land, forming a complete and elegant country residence. There is also upon the premises a valuable water power, which will be sold, with the mills and mill sites.

The property will be sold subject to restrictions against nuisances.

Terms liberal.

Maps of the property may be had at the office of A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

For further information apply to

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.;
PHILO T. RUGGLES, No. 39 Wall-st.;
G. TILLOTSON, No. 46 Exchange-place; or
MAN & PARSONS, No. 64 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE WHARF PROPERTY IN THE CITY OF BROOKLYN.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 1, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of the undersigned executors of John A. Cross, deceased, the following-described real estate, being one of the best wharf properties in the City of Brooklyn, viz.: A plot of land containing an area of about fifty city lots, together with the brick and frame buildings thereon, situate on the westerly side of 1st-st., (the line of the Brooklyn City Railroad,) and extending to the Wallabout channel of the East River, with a wharf frontage of about 346 feet. This property is now occupied for manufacturing and commercial purposes, is most centrally located, and not being exposed to the great tidal rush of the main stream, (though situate on the immediate head of the channel,) is one of the best protected and most accessible landings on the Brooklyn shore. The above-described property is in the immediate vicinity of the extensive city basins of the Wallabout Improvement, which are just completed, and near the Peck-slip, Grand and Houston-st. Ferries to New-York. For sugar refineries, manufactories, or for a yard for the storage of lumber or coal, this property is most eligibly located and admirably adapted.

For maps and more full particulars apply to the auctioneers. A large amount of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years.

SEYMOUR L. HUSTED.
CHARLES J. LOWREY.

AUCTION SALE.

Will be sold on
FRIDAY, NOV. 26, 1869,
at 1½ o'clock P. M.,
AT CENTREVILLE, BAYONNE CITY,
on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey,
TWENTY-FIVE
SPLENDID BUILDING LOTS,
TWO HOUSES AND LOTS,
within half a block of the depot, twenty-five minutes from the City.

Train leaves foot of Liberty-st. at 1 o'clock P. M.

This property is first-class.

A. D. HOPE,
No. 119 Liberty-st.

Sale indoors if the weather should be unfavorable.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—EDWARD MORGAN and others against HICKSON W. FIELD and others.—City and County of New-York, ss.—In pursuance of a decretal order of judgment made in this action, bearing date the 2d day of October, in the year 1869, will be sold at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, under the direction of the subscriber, Edmund Randolph Robinson, referee, by E. H. Ludlow & Co., auctioneers, on the 15th day of December, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock at noon that day, the property described as follows: All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, known as the "New-York Hotel," situate, lying and being in the Fifteenth Ward of the City of New-York, and which are bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly line of Broadway, by the northerly line of Washington-place, and running thence northerly along the westerly line of Broadway one hundred and eighty-four feet to the southerly line of Waverley-place; thence westerly along the southerly line of Waverley-place two hundred feet to the easterly line of Mercer-street; thence southerly along the easterly line of Mercer-street ninety-one feet and seven inches to land now or late belonging to James I. Jones; thence easterly along the northerly line of said land now or late belonging to James I. Jones and parallel with Washington-place fifty-two feet; thence southerly along the easterly line of said land now or late belonging to James I. Jones and parallel with Mercer-street ninety-one feet and seven inches to the northerly line of Washington-place; and thence easterly along said northerly line of Washington-place one hundred and forty-eight feet to the place of beginning; be the said several distances and dimensions more or less, together with all and singular, the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining.—Dated New-York, Oct. 28, 1869.

EDMUND RANDOLPH ROBINSON,
Referee, No. 69 Wall-st.

EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 52 Wall-st.

AUCTION SALES.

O. H. PIERSON, Navy Yard Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES NAVY YARD SALES.—JOHN G. PERZEL & CO. will sell THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Nov. 24, at 12 o'clock, at Navy Yard, Brooklyn, (by order Rear-Admiral S. W. Godon, Commandant,) large lot surplus and condemned provisions and clothing, 20,000 pounds bread, 12 barrels beef, 34 barrels pork, 21 barrels flour, 4,500 pounds rice, 3,000 pounds apples, 6,000 pounds pickles, 1,753 pounds sugar, 14,255 pounds tea, 455 pounds coffee, 2,833 pounds butter, 700 pounds dessicated potatoes, 1,092 gallons beans, 1,000 bread bags, 200 pea, 187 round jackets, 115 cloth trowsers, 333 satinet trowsers, 85 canvas duck trowsers, 281 sheeting frocks, 751 overshirts, 100 undershirts, 1,071 drawers, 1,454 yards satinet, 146 yards flannel, 17 yards sheeting, 39 yards canvas duck, 33 yards nankeen, 1,618 pairs calf shoes, 117 pairs kip shoes, 1,442 pairs boots, 75 pairs socks, 15 mattresses, 278 blankets, 113 caps, 36 pairs India-rubber-sole shoes, lot boys' overshirts, boys' boots, straw hats, comforters, &c. Large lot small stores. The goods can be examined at store room, Bureau Provisions and Clothing, Navy Yard.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer,
No. 5 Pine-st., New-York.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE—AXMINSTER, BRUSSELS and INGRAIN CARPETS, &c.

BARKER & THEALL will sell by auction THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the Commercial Salesroom, No. 8 Cortlandt-st.:

An elegant assortment of new and second-hand furniture, viz.: Rosewood and walnut parlor suites, in crimson satin and reps; fine marble-top centre and fancy tables, very rich walnut and enameled bedroom suites, sofas, lounges, fine hair and hair-top mattresses.

ALSO, FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

8 black-walnut wardrobes, (single and double,)
3 painted sideboards,
1 elegant Axminster carpet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oilcloths, &c.

Also, two Wilder's Salamander Safes, &c.

Catalogues are now ready at No. 8 Cortlandt-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE.—HORSES, CARRIAGES, DEPOT WAGON, SLEIGHS, HARNESS, &C.,

AT AUCTION.
THE PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN REMOVING PERMANENTLY TO EUROPE.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Nov. 26, 1869, at 9½ o'clock A. M., at the private stable No. 137 West 38th-st., near Broadway, pair sorrel carriage horses, brown saddle mare, bay horses, brown mare, coupe by Lawrence, basket phaeton, wagonette, coach by Brewster, sleighs, sets single and double harness by Louden, saddles, bridles, blankets, robes, sheets, whips, &c.

Also, at the same time and place, the lease of the lot with the two-story brick stable thereon, No. 137 West 38th-st., containing five stalls, carriage room, &c.; lease has three years to run from May 1, 1870; ground rent, $180 per annum.

The above will be open for inspection on the day previous to the sale. Catalogues at No. 3 Pine-st.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. S. MINTURN, BROWN & CO., THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Nov. 24, at 11 o'clock, within their store:

90 barrels New-Orleans Oranges.
100 barrels Florida Oranges.
270 quarter kegs Almeria Grapes.
291 barrels Almeria Grapes.
290 half barrels Almeria Grapes.
91 barrels prime Patras Currants.
250 cases superior Valencia Oranges.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE READY-MADE CLOTHing, piece goods, &c.—A. M. CRISTALAR & SON, Auctioneers, No. 427 Broadway, on THURSDAY, Nov. 25, at 10½ o'clock, consisting of about 1,000 garments; frock, sack, business and overcoats, pants and vests; gentlemen's furnishing goods, caps, shirts, &c. Also, remnants of cassimeres, cloths, doeskins, &c. Catalogues at sale. Trade invited.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA and Western Railroad Company will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 24, at 12 o'clock, noon, at No. 26 Exchange-place,

70,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL,

from the Lackawanna Valley, deliverable during December, 1869. SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—United States of America, Massachusetts District, ss.—Boston, Nov. 15, 1869.—Pursuant to a warrant for sale from the District Court for said district, I shall sell at public auction, at New-Bedford, in said district of Massachusetts, on Friday, the 3d day of December next, at 12 o'clock M., the ship *Robert L. Lane*, her tackle, apparel and furniture, libelled in said Court by Charles L. Richards, et al., in a cause of bottomry, and ordered to be sold as aforesaid. For inventory and further particulars apply to Wm. S. Cobb, Deputy United States Marshal, New-Bedford, Mass. GEO. L. ANDREWS, U. S. Marshal, Massachusetts District.

MEDICAL LIBRARY AT AUCTION—Clinton Hall Book Sales Rooms and Art Galleries, LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & Co., Auctioneers, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 25 and 26, at 7 o'clock, sale of the Private Medical Library of the late Howard Townsend, M. D., of Albany, N. Y., comprising a large collection of valuable Medical Works, Treatises, Text Books, &c., &c., many finely illustrated and very scarce. Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition.

MILLINERY.

VELVET BONNETS AND GOLD PREMIUM HATS.—Elegant Velvet Bonnets this day; reduced prices; Mourning Bonnets and Veils; Children's Hats. L. BINNS' millinery, No. 577 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Save this.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

THE GREAT AUCTION SALE
of the
LORILLARD ESTATE,
FORDHAM, N. Y.
SPECIAL TRAIN LEAVES 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., HARLEM RAILROAD,
At 10½ A. M. each day of sale.
For maps and free tickets apply to
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

SALE OF THE UNITED STATES ARMORY AND OTHER GROUNDS AT HARPER'S FERRY, WEST VA., AND VICINITY.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 25, 1869.

In pursuance of the act approved Dec. 15, 1868, and by direction of the Secretary of War, the property of the United States at Harper's Ferry, West Va., and vicinity, will be sold by public auction, on TUESDAY, the 30th day of November, 1869, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. and continuing from day to day until all is sold.

The value of this property for manufacturing purposes is too well known to render it necessary to describe it herein, but a description of the same is being prepared, and will be sent to persons who may wish it, as soon as it is printed, upon their applying by letter to this office.

The property will be sold in lots. The first will include the Musket Factory, embracing a strip of land running to the western boundary, on the Potomac, the Armory Canal, and water power of the river. The walls of two large buildings are standing on this ground, and the foundations of several others; and the water wheels, with gearing, and the flumes are in almost perfect order. Three of them are turbines, of the most approved kind, and the others are mostly cast iron with wooden buckets.

The second will be the site of the Rifle Factory and water power on the Shenandoah, the buildings upon which have been destroyed, but the canal is in good order.

The third will be the Shenandoah Ferry, with a tract of 68 acres of land on the south, and a lot on the Harper's Ferry shore opposite.

The fourth will be the perpetual right to cut and remove wood from a tract of 1,395 acres mountain land across the Shenandoah.

The fifth will be the right to dig iron ore from a tract of about 1,400 acres of land known as Friend's Ore Bank, acquired by deed from Henry Lee and others.

The remainder, consisting of houses and lots in the town, will be sold lot by lot.

The Government will convey to the purchasers, after payment shall have been made in full, all its right and title to the property, which is believed to be perfect in every case.

The terms of sale, prescribed by law, are a credit of one and two years, the purchasers to give bond and security for the payment of the purchase money; and these terms must be complied with within ten days after the sale.

A map, showing the metes and bounds of the Harper's Ferry property, will be exhibited at the time of sale.

The Government reserves the right to withdraw any or all lots offered, if the bids are not satisfactory.

A. B. DYER,
Brevet Major-General, Chief Ordnance.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

Persons who purchased lots in 1852, and have not fully paid for them, are notified that if they pay what is due before the day of sale, the lots will be deeded to them, otherwise they will be resold.

A. B. DYER,
Brevet Major-General, Chief Ordnance.

REAL ESTATE NOTICE.—JAMES M. MILLER will sell at auction on MONDAY, Nov. 29, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, thirty-five acres of land in the town of Yonkers, on the west side of Central Park-av., and both sides of the road leading from Kingsbridge to Woodlawn Depot, Harlem Railroad. This valuable tract of land is known as the Abraham Valentine estate, and now to be sold by order of S. M. Valentine, executor; will be sold in three parcels. Full particulars and maps at the office of the auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st. Conveyances at all hours at Williams' Bridge Depot, Harlem Railroad.

FINANCIAL.

EIGHT PER CENT.

BONDS

OF THE COUNTIES OF GRUNDY AND MERCER,

STATE OF MISSOURI.

INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY,
IN NEW-YORK, AT
NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS HAS BEEN ISSUED BY EACH COUNTY, AND CONSTITUTES THEIR ENTIRE INDEBTEDNESS. WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO OFFER THE REMAINDER OF THESE BONDS AT 76 AND ACCRUED INTEREST. WE BELIEVE THEM TO BE THE CHEAPEST FIRST-CLASS SECURITY ON THE MARKET.

FURTHER PARTICULARS FURNISHED BY APPLICATION AT OUR OFFICE.

JOHNSON & DAY,

BANKERS,
NO. 80 BROADWAY.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell		Buy	Sell
Registered, 1881	117⅞	118⅛	5-20 Coupon, '67	115¾	116
Coupon, 1881	117⅞	118⅛	5-20 Coupon, '68	115¾	116
5-20 Regis., 1862	113	113½	10-40 Regis	107⅝	107⅞
5-20 Coupon, '62	115⅜	115⅝	10-40 Coupon	107⅝	107⅞
5-20 Coupon, '64	113⅜	113⅝	Gold	126⅛	126⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65	113⅝	114	U. S. Cur. Pac.	107⅝	107⅞
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	115⅜	115⅞			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES

AND
GOLD COIN BONDS.
All classes bought and sold on commission.
ALSO,
FOR SALE FIRST-CLASS TEN PER CENT. CITY AND TOWN BONDS, STATE OF ILLINOIS, BELOW PAR.

New-York City railroad stocks and bonds, insurance and bank stocks, including a large variety of railroad bonds and other choice securities, at low prices, for profitable investments, by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

N. B.—All securities not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange Boards receive special attention, as has been the custom with this house for many years.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Company will be held at its office, No. 102 Broadway, on MONDAY, Dec. 6, 1869. Polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.

WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Company will be held at the office, No. 9 Wall-st., on Monday, Dec. 6, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THE

7-40 GOLD BONDS

Of the Chicago, Danville and Vincennes Railroad are offered for sale by Messrs. W. BAILEY LANG & CO., Merchants, No. 54 Cliff-st., New-York.

They are $1,000 Bonds, issued upon a railroad nearly one-half completed, traversing a country unsurpassed by any in the first essentials of a large and profitable business.

They are secured by first mortgage on 140 miles of this first-class road, its outfit, and all present and future acquired property of the Company.

They bear a high rate of interest for a long period of time—seven per cent. gold for forty years—and a small ratio to the cash value of the realty upon which they are issued.

They create an interest liability of the Company of only $1,246 per mile, or less than one-third that of some great roads of the country whose bonds have ranked very high.

These facts, added to the safeguards thrown around each and every bond, combine to render these UNEQUALED SECURITIES, and really the most desirable in the market for investment.

Price 95 and accrued interest in currency, the right being reserved to advance upon due notice.

Pamphlets, with maps and full detail, furnished on application.

Adhering to our positive rule never to offer anything for sale which we do not ourselves believe to be good, we add that we have personally examined this entire line of road, finished and projected, as well as the country through which it runs, and its full character and capacity for verifying the foregoing estimates; the result of which is, that we offer these securities with every confidence in their full worth and soundness.

W. BAILEY LANG & CO.,
Agents for the Sale of the Bonds.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL

RAILROAD

OF NEW-YORK.

FIRST MORTGAGE

THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.
FOR SALE BY

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.

NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of

GOVERNMENT BONDS

and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business.

JAY COOKE & CO.

COLLECTIONS.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,

(The same as an Incorporated Bank,)

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very lowest Current Rates.

4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

MACOUPIN COUNTY
10 PER CENT. BONDS,
HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,
NO. 30 WALL-ST.,

Offer for sale at par and accrued interest Bonds of Macoupin County, Ill., issued for the building of a court house, bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, (being the lawful rate of the State of Illinois.)

COUPONS PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY,
ON THE 1ST OF APRIL AND OCTOBER IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

These bonds are regarded as first-class in every respect, and very desirable for investors.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS.

Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st.

Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery.

Agents for the *Times* in Europe.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna and their correspondents in all the principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

NEW-YORK STATE STOCKS
CONSTANTLY PURCHASED
BY
WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN,
NO. 58 WALL-ST.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals addressed to William H. Swift, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, or to R. S. Watson, Treasurer, Boston, will be received until noon on FRIDAY, Dec. 3, 1869, for the sale of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned, Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgages, dated April 1, 1863.

The bids will be opened at the office of the Company in Boston, on SATURDAY, Dec. 4, and the accepted bids declared.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
SIDNEY BARTLETT,
NATHANIEL THAYER, Trustees.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1869.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY,
OFFICE, NO. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1869.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST, DUE Dec. 1, 1869, on the preferred stock of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York.

The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed on Nov. 20, at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Dec. 1, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of Executive and Finance Committee.

E. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

SYRACUSE, BINGHAMTON AND NEW-YORK RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Company will be held at Syracuse, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 1, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The polls will open at 11 o'clock A. M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will close Nov. 20 and open Dec. 2.

FRED. F. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

PENINSULAR RAILWAY COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Oct. 14, 1869.

THE COUPONS OF THE SEVEN PER cent. First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of the Peninsular Railway Company of Michigan, due Nov. 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date IN GOLD COIN, free of Government tax, on presentation at the office of S. W. HOPKINS & CO., No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

C. WAKELEE, Treasurer.

OFFICE BROADWAY AND SEVENTH-AV. RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER 51ST-ST. AND 7TH-AV.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1869.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the Broadway and Seventh-av. Railroad Company, held this day, it was resolved that a semi-annual dividend of $3 per share be paid to stockholders on Dec. 1, free of tax. The transfer books will be closed from Nov. 20 until Dec 1.

JOHN KERR, President.

FINANCIAL.

A LOAN OF $1,500,000,
Payable in Gold,
with Interest at the Rate of Eight per Cent. per Annum,
Payable Semi-Annually in Gold,
in New-York or Europe, as May be Desired,
Free of United States Taxes,
Principal Maturing in Thirty Years from August, 1869, and Payable in Gold, in the City of New-York.

The Undersigned, as Representatives of the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, have the honor to offer for sale the

First Mortgage Bonds
of the
St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company,

On their line of railway, which connects St. Joseph with Fort Kearney by rail, amounting to $1,500,000. All that can be issued.

These bonds are secured by a first and only mortgage to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York, as Trustees for the holders of these bonds, of the property of the Company, from St. Joseph, Mo., to Marysville, Kansas, including its railroad, rights of way, franchises, equipments, rolling stock, (engines, cars, coaches, &c.,) machine shops, depots, lands and all kinds of property belonging to the Company in Doniphan, Brown, Nemaha and Marshall Counties, in the State of Kansas, a distance of 111 miles, which is mortgaged to secure the bondholders at the rate of $13,508 per mile, on a COMPLETED RAILROAD.

They have the further security by the terms of the Trust Deed, whereby the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as Trustees, are made the sole and absolute custodians of the Bonds before they are issued, and are not permitted to deliver them or their proceeds until they have proper evidence that the road is graded, tied, ironed and ready for the rolling stock, and then only at the rate of $12,000 per mile for so many miles as shall be thus completed. This is arranged in sections of five miles.

Bonds, to be valid, must be countersigned by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

Parties purchasing any of these bonds have a safe and sure guarantee that the money they have invested finds an equivalent in value in a completed railroad, costing to build and equip more than double the amount they have invested, all of which is pledged to pay the principal and interest of the bonds they have purchased.

The security is undoubted.

The St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad is mainly the extension of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, with all its extended connections north and east, and the St. Louis and St. Joseph Railroad, with its powerful connections south and east, via St. Louis, both lines converging at St. Joseph and connecting immediately with the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad, traversing through Eastern Kansas to the heart of Nebraska and intersecting the Union Pacific Railroad main line at the City of Fort Kearney, THUS MAKING THE SHORTEST ROUTE KNOWN TO CALIFORNIA AND THE PACIFIC STATES.

The line forty-one miles west from St. Joseph is in complete and successful operation, and the line to Marysville is being rapidly completed.

The line from Marysville to Fort Kearney is also being rapidly pushed forward.

A Branch Road is being built from the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad at Severance, to the Kansas Pacific Railroad, giving at once a direct route to Denver City.

The bonds are in denominations of $1,000 and $500. They are Coupon Bonds, but may be registered in the owner's name at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, and by the surrender of the Coupons can be converted into a Registered Bond, with interest, payable to the registered owner.

The coupons, or the interest, is made payable on the 15th days of August and February in each year in New-York, London, or Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the option of the holder, and at the following equivalents:

For six months' interest on $1,000 bonds:

At New-York	$40, Gold
At London	£8 4s. 4d.
At Frankfort-on-the-Main	100 flor.

On the $500 bonds one-half of these amounts respectively. This interest is payable free of United States taxes.

The principal is payable in New-York, in gold, Aug. 15, 1899.

The Company have an authorized capital of $10,000,000—to which nearly $2,000,000 has already been subscribed, and is being expended on the road, and in addition to this the Company have a grant from the United States Government at Washington of $1,600,000 acres of land, ten miles in width—on either side of the line—(it is conceded that these lands are of a superior order, and among the best in the country)—which, at $2 50 per acre, forms an asset of the Company in the value of $4,000,000.

The Company, with its entire property, valued at $6,000,000, free from debt, asks this loan of $1,500,000.

We offer these Bonds at the low price of 97½ and accrued interest in currency, with the reserved right to advance the price without notice.

Governments and other securities received in payment, without commission, at their market value. Bonds sent by express or packages received in payment will be free of charge.

Pamphlets, maps and information furnished on application.

Parties desiring safe and lucrative investments should lose no time in investigating these securities, as the loan is being rapidly taken up.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
Commercial Agents,
No. 54 Pine-st., New-York.
TANNER & CO.,
Fiscal Agents,
No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

Having had all the papers and documents relating to this loan examined by competent counsel and pronounced complete and sufficient, and having personally examined the same, which we find regular and perfect, and having had our own engineers examine the road and property, whose reports are satisfactory, we do, with the utmost confidence and satisfaction, recommend the EIGHT PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY as a SAFE, SURE and PROFITABLE INVESTMENT, worthy the attention of capitalists, investors and others.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.
TANNER & CO.

FINANCIAL.

5-20 COUPONS,

DUE JAN. 1,
WANTED BY

HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,

BANKERS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

J. M. WEITH & ARENTS,
DEALERS IN
SOUTHERN SECURITIES,
NO. 9 NEW-ST.,

OFFER FOR SALE:
Macon and Brunswick Indorsed Bonds.
Mobile and Ohio Sterling Bonds.
Mobile and Ohio Eight per cent. Interest Bonds.
East Tennessee and Georgia Bonds.
Mississippi Central Eight per cent. Certificates.

AND WILL BUY
Wilmington and Manchester First Preferred Bonds and South Carolina Bonds, Old and New.

$1,000 REWARD.

Stolen from a gentleman, in the Bank of Commerce, about 1 o'clock yesterday, the following United States notes:

A 32,605, $1,000, March 10, 1863.
B 33,282, $1,000, March 10, 1862.
B 13,846, $1,000, March 10, 1862.
C 2,259, $1,000, March 10, 1863.
C 5,768, $100, June 1, 1863.
C 98,687, $100, Jan. 19, 1865.

The above reward will be paid at the Bank of Commerce for the recovery of the whole, or a proportionate amount for any part thereof.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 8th-av. and West 34th-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID, FREE OF TAX.

INTEREST on NEW DEPOSITS commences on the first day in every month. BANK open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

JOHN HOOPER, President.
J. F. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

Six per cent. interest paid on sums from $1 to $5,000.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Dec. 1 will draw interest from Dec. 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also on MONDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.

DRY GOODS.

AT EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,

SPECIALTIES.

SASH RIBBONS, 75c., 80c., 90c., $1, $1 25 and $1 50.

BOILED BLACK RIBBONS, 7 inches wide, $1 per yard.

BLACK AND COLORED BONNET SILK VELVETS at $1 25, $1 50, $2, $2 50, $3 and $3 50 per yard.

MANTILLA VELVETS, $4 50 per yard.

Also, REAL LYONS cheap.

FINE VELVETEENS, $1, $1 25, $1 50 and $1 60, Black and Colored.

SATINS, Colored and Black, $1, $1 25 and $1 50 per yard.

Line of three dollar STRIPED SATINS clearing at $1 50 per yard.

WAX DOLLS, 5c., 10c., 20c., 30c., 40c., 50c., 60c., 75c., 85c. and 95c.

COLORED AND SHADED RIBBON VELVETS at 50c. on the dollar.

YANKEE NOTIONS, ORNAMENTS, LEATHER SATCHELS.

EMBROIDERED SLIPPERS, PERFUMERY, SOAPS, BERLIN WORSTEDS, &c., &c.

LOT OF TRIMMINGS AND SILK FRINGES closing at 20c. on the dollar.

REAL LACES.

EMBROIDERIES AND LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.

OUR KID GLOVES

At $1 and $1 80. EVERY PAIR WARRANTED. In case of a rent in fitting we give a sound pair; this is what our warrant means.

WE HAVE GOOD KID GLOVES
At 50c. and 75c. the pair.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SON.

Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
CORNER STORE,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

BONNET DEPARTMENT.

AT EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,
CROWDED WITH EVERYTHING FASHIONABLE.
TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED.
STOCK LARGEST AND CHEAPEST IN THE CITY!
OUR KNITTED AND WOVEN WORSTED GOODS ARE OFFERING AT ABOUT 50 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,

Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
CORNER STORE,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

MILLINERS

AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS
WILL FIND
IN OUR STOCK DESIRABLE GOODS, CHEAP.

JOBBING ROOMS UP STAIRS.

EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,

Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, and No. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., corner store, fifth block east from Bowery.

CHANTILLY POINTES,

CHANTILLY FLOUNCES
AND TRIMMING LACES,
JUST RECEIVED FROM THE LATE
AUCTION SALES,
AT REDUCED PRICES.

MILLER & GRANT,

NO. 879 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN 18TH AND 19TH STS.

INDIA CURIOSITIES,
MODERN AND ANTIQUE.
The largest variety of articles ever offered.
Europeans and all other persons desiring
HOLIDAY GIFTS,
are respectfully invited to call at
FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE,
Broadway, near 14th-st.

FRIEND PITTS,

No. 863 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts., offers at extremely low prices elegant sash ribbons, neckties, collars, cuffs, laces, fine French elastics, fans, combs, brushes, perfumery, thread and needles, dolls, toys and fancy goods. The cheapest umbrellas at retail in the City.

TO DRY GOODS SALESMEN.

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE PREPARED TO MAKE ARRANGEMENTS WITH SALESMEN CONTROLLING FIRST-CLASS TRADE.

ADRIANCE, ROBBINS & CO.,
No. 355 Broadway.

MEDICAL

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOtence, resulting from the follies of youth, or other cause; young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor. Those afflicted should be careful and find the right place. Dr. LEWIS has given his special attention to the cure of private diseases without mercury for the last forty years in New-York City. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, THE only medicine on earth that will really root out every particle of the poisonous virus of venereal disease; all other remedies dry it in the blood; $1 per vial, with full directions; forty years before the public. No. 56 Bond-st., one door from Bowery, late from No. 3 Division-st.

BLOOD, MANHOOD.—DR. OLIN, NO. 2[illegible] Bond-st., of Union-wide reputation, treats the unfortunate. Boarding in the establishment if desired. No matter who failed, state your case. Confidential consultation free. Send two stamps for pamphlet. Hours 9 to 7, Sundays; evening, 5 to 7.

RADICAL CURE, WITHOUT KNIFE, caustic or detention from business, for stricture, fistula, piles, diseases of the pelvic viscera, diseases and deformities of the eye, nose, face and person. HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington-av.

DR. E. B. FOOTE, AUTHOR OF "Medical Common Sense," may be consulted in person or by letter at his office, No. 120 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. Consultation free.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per pint bottle. No. 56 Bond-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

THOUSANDS WHO HAVE BEEN brought to the verge of the grave by improper treatment, have been restored to health, strength and vigor by Dr. HUNTER, No. 56 Bond-st.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

LAFAYETTE.......ROUSSAN..SATURDAY, Nov. 27
PEREIRE.........DUCHESNE.SATURDAY, Dec. 11
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT..SATURDAY, Dec. 25

Rates of passage payable in gold, (including wine.) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.

TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $78.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Russia, Wednesday, Nov. 24
Tarifa, Thursday, Nov. 25
Java, Wednesday, Dec. 1
Aleppo, Thursday, Dec. 2
Scotia, Wednesday, Dec. 8
Samaria, Thursday, Dec. 9
Cuba, Wednesday, Dec. 15
Palmyra, Thursd'y, Dec. 16
Nemesis, Wed'day, Dec. 22
Siberia, Thursday, Dec. 23

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage.
First Cabin....$130, gold. Second Cabin....$80, gold.
First Cabin, to Paris..........$145, gold.
By the Thursday Steamers.
First Cabin....$80, gold. Steerage....$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP RUSSIA embark, from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 9 A. M., on WEDNESDAY, 24th inst. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.

Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers, are intended to sail as follows:

CALEDONIA.......Nov. 27
COLUMBIA.......Dec. 4
EUROPA.......Dec. 11
INDIA.......Dec. 18
CAMBRIA.......Dec. 25
IOWA.......Jan. 1

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON.Saturday, Nov. 27, 12 M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Nov. 30, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS......Saturday, Dec. 4, 7 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Dec. 11, 12 M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	43

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAY.

MANHATTAN. 2,565 tons........Nov. 24, at 9½ A. M.
MINNESOTA. 2,965 tons........Dec. 1, at 2 P. M.
IDAHO. 3,132 tons........Dec. 8, at 9 A. M.
NEVADA. 3,125 tons........Dec. 15, at 2 P. M.
COLORADO. 3,015 tons........Dec. 22, at 8½ A. M.
NEBRASKA. 3,392 tons........Dec. 29, at 2 P. M.
CABIN PASSAGE..........(Gold)..$80.
STEERAGE..........(Currency)..$30.

Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

ENGLAND, GRIGS, Saturday, Nov. 27, at 10 A. M.
FRANCE, GROGAN, Saturday, Dec. 4, at 7 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $80; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. $140 to $180. Steerage. $65.
according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

DEC. 4—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Captain MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Captain LAPIDGE.

Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco Jan. 1, 1870, for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

For reduced rates of freight apply on wharf. Freight for steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY received until 4 P. M. on FRIDAY, Dec. 3. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office, on the wharf foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Jan. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS.........Nov. 25
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau..Dec. 2
EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREENE...........Dec. 9

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 noon. The splendid new steamers

CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Saturday, Dec. 4.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Friday, Dec. 24.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, THURSDAY, Dec. 2, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President. No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA—UNITED STATES MAIL.—The well-known, first-class sidewheel steamship RAPIDAN, ED. WHITEHURST, Commander, will be dispatched from Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 27, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having superior stateroom accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR MOBILE

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP MERCEDITA, Captain LIMEBURNER.

On SATURDAY, Nov. 27, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.

Is now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.

Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.

Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other line.

For Freight or Passage apply to J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., or to R. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 94 Wall-st. Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

OLD LINE—LOW FREIGHT.

The well-known first-class sidewheel steamship BIENVILLE, J. B. BAKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 27, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

The LODONA will follow from Pier No. 20 East River. C. H. MALLORY & CO.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU. United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 283 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY,
THURSDAY
AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAMSHIPS

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Captain CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Nov. 25, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Captain NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Nov. 27, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Captain FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Nov. 27, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

LEO, Captain DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Nov. 30, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

GEO. CROMWELL, CLAPP, SATURDAY, Nov. 27.
CORTES, NELSON, SATURDAY, Dec. 4.

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston, at through rates.

For passage, first and second class, or freight apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—REGULAR LINE.—The popular steamship SARAGOSSA, C. RYDER, Commander, will sail THURSDAY, 25th November, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st.

Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (Ravenel & Co.) forward all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.

The steamship MAGNOLIA will sail 2d December.

CUSTOM HOUSE, NEW-YORK,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Nov. 17, 1869.

TO MERCHANTS, SHIPPERS, AND all others concerned.—Notice is hereby given, that under recent instructions from the Treasury Department, the system of cording and sealing packages of merchandise, shipped from this to Pacific ports, by way of the Isthmus of Panama, will be abolished, on and after the 20th inst. (Sailing day of the steamer *Alaska*.)

After that date, shippers of merchandise to San Francisco by that route will be required to furnish to this office, detailed invoices of all goods shipped, together with such descriptive marks as will readily designate the packages containing such goods, the same to be furnished on or before the day on which the goods leave this port.

These invoices and the system of marking packages should be the same as are now used and employed in the shipment of goods from other countries to this.

These requirements do not apply to goods shipped in bond. M. H. GRINNELL, Collector.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Cincinnati and Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:00 A. M., special drawing-room car express for Rochester.
10:30 A. M., day express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:30 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping cars through to Chicago without change, via M. C. Railroad, also L. S. and M. S. Railroad, (daily.)
11:00 P. M., night express, sleeping cars attached.
7:15 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M. 4:15 and 5:50 P. M., Peekskill trains.
1:00 and 6:50 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:45, 7:30, 9:10 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4:25, 5:10, 7 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M. to Poughkeepsie Sundays.)

Nov. 15, 1869. J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st. as follows:

Through Express trains, at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M. and 6:30 P. M., (daily.) New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train to Buffalo and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An emigrant train leaves daily at 8 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, 4:30 P. M., Orange County Express, (Sundays excepted,) connecting for Warwick, Montgomery, Guilford, Pine Island and Unionville.

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M.

For Otisville and Way, at 8:30 A. M. daily.

For Newburg and Way, at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M.

For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M. Theatre train 11:30 P. M.

For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 5:45 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 12:45 P. M., *3:15 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:45 P. M., *6:15 P. M. and (Saturdays only) *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M. and (Saturdays only) *12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing-room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage, may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; corner 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.

*To Piermont only.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 25 the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries as follows: 8:45 A. M., mail and passenger for Patchogue; 10 A. M., for Merrick; 3:30 P. M., express to Patchogue; 4:30 P. M., accommodation for Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue; 6:30 P. M., for Merrick, on Saturdays through to Babylon. All trains connect at Valley Stream, except the Merrick late and early trains. C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M., and at 12, midnight, on Saturdays. The 9:15 A. M. and 1, 4:15 and 5:15 P. M. trains run through to Monsey.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK and NARRAGANSETT.

Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.

From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M.

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON,

Via Fall River, touching at Newport.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

The splendid steamers NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY.

Commander LEWIS, Commander SIMMONS, leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st.

JAMES FISK, JR., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
C. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD, THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND.

One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY AFTERNOON (Sunday's excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, near Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M. Fare only $1 50, being $1 75 less than rail, and 75c. cheaper than any other line, and like reductions to all points Northwest and East. Tickets and rooms at Dodd's Express, Nos. 429 and 944 Broadway, New-York; No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and No. 308 West-st.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Tues., Nov. 23....9:30 A. M.	Wed., Nov. 24.....8 A. M.
Thurs., Nov. 25..10:30 A. M.	Frid., Nov. 26.....10 A. M.
Sat., Nov. 27......1:30 P. M.	Mon., Nov. 29.....12 M.
Tues., Nov. 30....2:00 P. M.	

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1 25. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

HOTELS.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL,

Corner 20th-st. and Broadway.

On the table d'hote plan.

WM. H. FAIRCHILD, Proprietor.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, &c.—The largest stock of the latest design on hand, ready to ship or to put up at a few hours' notice. A. KLABER, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

S. KLABER, NO. 52 1ST-AV., NEAR 3D-st., offers for six weeks more, marble mantels and headstones below cost, before removing to his new factory.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as a good cook in a private family; has the best of City reference. Also, a situation wanted by a respectable Protestant girl as first-class waitress in a private family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 144 East 15th-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED, RESPECTABLE person, a position as working housekeeper in a widower's family; only clergymen need apply; will be recommended by a private family she has lived several years with; is a Protestant; terms moderate; country no objection. Address Miss ELLIOTT, Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT NURSE, A situation as nurse to an invalid lady or gentleman; will take full charge of a baby from its birth, to bring it up by hand or otherwise; first-class City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 320 East 34th-st., second floor, front room, from 10 to 4 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as cook; is an excellent baker; willing to assist with the washing, it required; no objection to any part of the City or country; best of reference. Can be seen two days at No. 514 East 15th-st., between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of meats, soups, jellies, side dishes and all kinds of desserts; two years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 241 West 22d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as chambermaid and seamstress; understands a good deal about dressmaking, and can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best City reference. Call at or address No. 896 2d-av., for two days, one pair of stairs up, in the front.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS seamstress in a private family; is a good dressmaker; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; is fully competent, willing and obliging; good City reference from last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 346 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A KIND, steady and trustworthy Protestant woman as infants' nurse or older children; will be found agreeable and willing; good City reference. Call at or address No. 547 7th-av., between 39th and 40th sts., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as a first-class laundress or chambermaid; understands French fluting; best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 305 East 32d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as cook and to assist with washing and ironing; thoroughly understands her business; best of City references. Call at No. 328 East 22d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH Protestant woman, a situation as a cook in a small private family; best of City references if required. Call or address for two days at No. 138 West 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hairdressing and dressmaking; is very obliging; good City reference. Call at No. 203 Lexington-av., between 32d and 33d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as waitress in a private family; no objection to assist with the chamberwork; would take a situation as regular chambermaid; five years' reference. Call at No. 109 West 15th-st., rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation to do chamberwork, or take care of growing children; can give good City reference. Can be seen at No. 2 Macdougal-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook; understands French, English and American cooking; no objection to the country; has good City reference. Call at No. 50 West 16th-st., basement door, two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress; would take care of an infant; first-class City reference; wishes to go in the country. Call at No. 239 West 33d-st., up two flight of stairs, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO CHAMBERWORK and plain sewing, or fine washing, in a small private family, by a Protestant girl; best of City reference. Apply for three days at No. 681 8th-av., between 38th and 39th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 12 East 34th-st., or address M. S.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as good cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 305 West 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY respectable woman as nurse and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objection to the country; best of City references. Call at No. 549 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, employment by the day; understands all kinds of housework; also, washing and ironing; can give the best City reference. Call at No. 216 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., Room 11. Call for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO ALL kinds of fine sewing and to assist in housekeeping; would act as assistant and companion to a lady or an invalid; would travel or go abroad. Call on or address for two days, H. J. K., No. 20 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as laundress; understands fluting; willing to assist with chamberwork or waiting; good reference. Call for two days at No. 109 West 15th-st., near 6th-av., rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED nurse; is a Protestant; can take full charge of an infant or growing children; best City reference. Call at No. 147 East 32d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., third floor, front room, from 9 till 3.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN MIDDLE-AGED woman, a situation as seamstress and to assist in chamberwork, or would wait upon an elderly lady; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 244 West 16th-st., third floor.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook in a private family; understands it in all its branches; is willing to go a short distance in the country; best of reference can be given. Call for three days at No. 421 East 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN LADY, who can give instruction in the French and German languages, and a good hand at all needlework, a situation in an American family. Address No. 228 54th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and waitress; has good reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 141 West 39th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WELSH GIRL, Protestant, a situation as nurse and to do plain sewing or assist with chamberwork; has good reference. Call at No. 102 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKER, a position as cutter and trimmer in an establishment, or to go out by the day in private families. Call for two days at No. 249 West 11th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as laundress; has five years' City reference from last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 634 3d-av., near 41st-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as laundress; can give the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 111 West 16th-st., rear, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman to wait and take care of children, and to do light chamberwork. Apply at her present employer's, No. 322 West 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant woman as nurse; can take charge of a baby from its birth; has five years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl in a small private family, as chambermaid and to take care of children; good City reference. Call at No. 232 West 16th-st., rear.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN OF some years' experience, a situation as dressmaker; understands cutting and fitting ladies' dresses; four years' reference. Call at No. 209 East 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as waitress in a private family; City references from her last place. Call at No. 130 West 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as good cook and to assist in the washing; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 490 6th-av., Room No. 10.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chambermaid, and will assist in washing and ironing; good reference. Call at No. 137 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class laundress; has three years' reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 320 3d-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PERSON, A situation to nurse an invalid or elderly lady; best of reference. Can be seen at No. 49 Bleecker-st. one day.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH GIRL, a situation as nurse and seamstress; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of reference. Can be seen at No. 653 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and waitress; has the best references. Can be seen at No. 488 6th-av., in the rear, Room No. 3.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, lately landed, a situation in a private family. Can be seen for two days at No. 318 East 31st-st.

WANTED—WASHING BY A RESPECTABLE woman, at her own residence, or would go out by the day to work. Apply at No. 457 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION to do housework in a small family, or take care of children. Call for two days at No. 128 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AND to assist with the washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 402 East 16th-st., fourth floor.

WANTED—BY A YOMNG GIRL A SITUATION as chambermaid, and is a first-class seamstress. Call at No. 326 East 28th-st.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., (new No. 335,) for country or City, a large number of recommended professed Protestant and other cooks, experienced nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, chambermaids, laundresses, houseworkers, young girls, &c.

ATTENTION.—FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS capable and well recommended; also, young girls and girls lately landed. New-York Employment Office, No. 1,284 Broadway, near 33d-st.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, 1 First-st., cor. Bowery.

GERMAN, AMERICAN, FRENCH AND Protestant servants are a specialty and always on hand, together with Irish, at the magnificent office, No. 128 6th-av., above 10th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of family cooking, both soups, fish, meats, pastries and creams of all kinds; is an excellent baker; willing to take entire charge of the kitchen if required; best of City reference; no objection to the country. Apply for two days at No. 117 West 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant, and bring it up by hand; is thoroughly competent to take charge of grown children; willing to go a short distance in the country; can be well recommended. Address No. 54 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION to attend a bakery; is willing and obliging, and has good City reference for three years' experience; would like a good home; is competent to take charge. Address, stating salary, Miss B. C., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young girl as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and nurse, or plain sewing; has first-class reference from her last place. Call or address Nos. 158 or 206 3d-av., corner of 18th-st., in the fancy store, between 9 and 4 o'clock.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands English and American cooking, and is a good baker; can be recommended by her last employer. Call at No. 492 2d-av., between 27th and 28th sts., in the grocery store.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER, a situation in a first-class family as seamstress; thoroughly understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; is a good operator on Grover & Baker's machine; can give best reference. Call or address, for three days, No. 50 West 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse; is a good infant's nurse, and well qualified to bring an infant up by hand; no objection to a short distance in the country; can give the best City reference if required. Call at No. 228 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROFESSED cook; understands French and English cooking, making all kinds of soups and boning and larding; good City reference; would do the marketing. Can be seen for two days at No. 118 West 19th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A Scotch Protestant woman; country or City; she is a very good cook and excellent baker; understands the care of milk and butter; good testimonials. Call at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; or would take care of grown children; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at 450 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as cook in a private family; would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing; has excellent City references. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 36 East 49th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as first-class waitress or chambermaid; the best of City reference; would go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 204 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., second floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as good cook; is an excellent baker; understands her business; no objections to assist with coarse washing; best references; no objections to City or country. Call for two days at No. 161 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant girl as chambermaid; is a good plain seamstress; or would go as first-class waitress; has unexceptionable City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; has six years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 252 West 16th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER and milliner would like the work of a few families by the day or week; is a Protestant; has good City reference. Apply at No. 418 East 16th-st., between Avenue A and 1st-av., Room No. 10.

WANTED—BY TWO SMART COLORED women, situations; one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as up-stairs girl and waitress; will go together or separate; best of references. Call at No. 1,284 Broadway, near 33d-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as first-class waitress or chambermaid; the best of City reference given. Can be seen at No. 130 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man as first-class waiter; understands his business thoroughly; has the best City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., corner of 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A situation as good cook, good washer and ironer, in a small private family; good references. Call for two days at No. 344 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do general housework in a small private family. Call at No. 419 East 14th-st., Room No. 6.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to mind children, or would do light chamberwork and waiting. Apply at No. 419 East 14th-st., Room No. 6.

WANTED—BY A HALF-GROWN AEERICAN Protestant girl, a situation to assist in general housework, chamberwork or with children. Apply at No. 138 8th-av., above 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class waitress, who thoroughly understands her business; the best of City reference; can be seen at her present employer's. Call at No. 9 East 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class cook; is competent and experienced in every branch; good City testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer; good City reference. Call at No. 590 3d-av., between 38th and 39th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook in a private family. Call at No. 26 East 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waitress; has eight years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen at 450 5th-av., near 40th-st.

MALES.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO obtain a situation for a valuable and experienced coachman, who thoroughly understands his business and is perfectly conversant with the management and treatment of horses; he has best reference, having lived eight years in one place. Apply at No. 1,252 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN MAN, A SITUATION as gardener or driver in City or country; is willing to do all kinds of work; perfectly sober; can come well recommended. Address M. S., care M. Lampus, 3d-av., near 22d-st., South Brooklyn.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a sober, steady man; one who understands his business in all its branches, and can be highly recommended by his last employer. Call or address R. J., No. 17 East 10th-st.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN IS DESIROUS of finding a situation for a coachman who has been some time in his employ, and whom he recommends very highly. Call or address EMPLOYER, No. 109 East 40th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as coachman and gardener, who understands his business, in City or country; will be found willing and obliging; good reference from his last employer. Address L. E., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and gardener, who understands his business, in City or country; will be found willing and obliging; good references. Address R. R., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a competent single man, of long experience in the care and treatment of horses; competent groom and a good driver; best City reference. Call or address at his present employer, No. 2 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a young man (colored;) has the best of reference; thoroughly understands his business, and is willing and obliging. Call at or address THOMPSON, No. 59 Irving-place, club stable.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a Protestant young man, who understands his business, in City or country; will be found willing and obliging; good reference from his last employer. Address J. B., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man; understands the care and treatment of horses and all kinds of cattle; is not afraid of work; will make himself useful; has the best of City references. Address B. J., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as farmer and gardener; can milk and drive horses, and make himself useful. Address F. K., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a young man well recommended; no objection to the country. Address WAITER, No. 119 Varick-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; thoroughly understands the care of horses, and can give the best City references. Apply at Mrs. Large's, No. 211 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a young man from Boston; understands the care of horses and carriages, and can come well recommended. Address J. G., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family; can be well recommended from his last employer, where he lived six years. Can be seen at No. 900 Broadway.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG man, a situation in a wholesale house as clerk or light porter; can give best of reference. Address G. P., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family; can produce good reference. Address J. H., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a Protestant with good reference. Address WAITER, 326 2d-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as gardener, who understands the business thoroughly. Address J. B., No. 326 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM. Apply to G. E., No. 330 West 43d-st.

A YOUNG MAN IS ANXIOUS TO learn a trade; served some time at painting. Call or address FELIX KEENAN, No. 409 Pearl-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

CLASSES FOR DANCING,

At No. 212 5th-av., on Mondays, Thursdays, or Tuesdays and Fridays.

At No. 681 5th-av., on Wednesdays and Saturdays, or Saturday mornings. Fifth-av. stages now pass the door.

Also, evening classes on Mondays and Thursdays for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

BRIOL. LEFRANC.
WILLIAM TELL.

NOTICE.—Mme. BRIOL has kindly consented to sing the part of Matilda, in order to make the cast of this opera as strong as possible in every detail.

THIS EVENING, (WEDNESDAY,) NOV. 24,
WILLIAM TELL.
WILLIAM TELL.

New scenery, new dresses, ballet, increased chorus and orchestra.

BRIOL,
LAMI,
LEFRANC,
REYNA,
COLETTI,
BARILI,
FOSSATI,
REICHARDT.
DIEHM.

Incidental ballet by
MLLE. MARIE SAND.
MLLE. VESTRI AND
MR. MARWIG.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The public are respectfully informed that the music of the celebrated TRIO in the second act will be sung for the FIRST TIME IN AMERICA, as originally written, and the grand aria for tenor in the fourth act, which has usually been omitted on account of its difficulty, will be restored and sung by

SIGNOR LEFRANC.
FRIDAY, NOV. 26,
THIRD NIGHT OF
WILLIAM TELL.
SATURDAY, NOV. 27, AT 1,
GRAND GALA MATINEE.

The sale of seats commences THIS MORNING at 8 o'clock.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GRAND CONCERT
In aid of the "American Dramatic Fund."
THURSDAY EVENING, NOV. 25,
At 8 o'clock.

The following distinguished ladies and gentlemen have, in the kindest manner, tendered their services on invitation from the committee:

Mrs. CHAS. MOULTON....of Paris.........Soprano
Miss MARIE PUTNAM....of Boston.......Contralto
(her first appearance)
Miss ANNA MEHLING....of Stuttgart.......Pianist
Mr. WM. R. AUGIER.......of Philadelphia.Baritone
M. TABARDI..........of Paris..........Tenor
Signor GARIBOLDI.........of New-York...Basso
Mr. J. LEVY..........of London.......Cornet
Mr. MAX MARETZEK will conduct the orchestra.
Mr. CHAS. F. VAN GHELE will preside at the piano.

COMMITTEE:

Mrs. August Belmont,
Mrs. S. L. M. Barlow,
Mrs. John A. Dix,
Mrs. Watts Sherman,
Mrs. Paran Stevens,
Mrs. C. F. Chickering,
Mrs. M. Lazarus,
Mrs. W. B. Parker,
Mrs. Robert L. Cutting,
Mrs. Isaac Bell,
Mrs. W. Butler Duncan,
Mrs. Edward Cooper,
Mrs. R. O. Doremus,
Mrs. L. P. Morton,
Mrs Geo. T. Strong,
Mrs. J. F. Butterworth.

Tickets, $1; with secured seat, $2; boxes, $10. To be had at the Academy of Music and the principal music stores.

BOWERY THEATRE.

MR. EDWIN BLANCHARD and HIS DOGS.
THE DEATH PLANK. THE FELON'S DOOM.
Varieties. Pantomime of FOUR LOVERS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE

Successor to Barnum's, Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING.

LAST WEEK OF ALADDIN AND HOWSONS.
Wild Living Animals.
MATINEE EVERY DAY.
FRIDAY—Benefit of "YANKEE" ROBINSON.
LAST WEEK of "Yankee" Robinson.
Next week, "KENILWORTH."

THE NEW YORK
HARMONIC SOCIETY
Will give Handel's Grand Oratorio,
JUDAS MACCABÆUS,
AT STEINWAY HALL,
ON TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 30.
MRS. GERTRUDE HESS.
MISS C. V. HUTCHINGS.
MR. GEORGE SIMPSON.
J. R. THOMAS.
A LARGE ORCHESTRA
AND THE WHOLE STRENGTH OF THE
CHORUS OF THE SOCIETY.

Admission, $1; reserved seats, $1 50. To be had at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, on and after Thursday.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

The Third Winter Exhibition of Pictures and Sculptures, now open day and evening, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, 5TH-av. and 14th-st.—Exhibition of paintings. "The Nine Muses." by Joseph Fagnani. From 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.; 7 to 10 evening. Admission 25 cents.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

Classical, Commercial, English, French and German, No. 40 Washington-square, (South,) GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms. Extra branches optional. Graduates from the academic course of this Institute are now in Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Williams and Columbia Colleges, New-York University, the Government schools, and in the banking and commercial houses of New-York City.

The following, with over one hundred other well-known citizens, are patrons whose names, together with regulations, &c., are in the catalogue, to be had at the Institute:

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Ex-Mayor Gopsill, J. C.
Messrs. Charles Bliven,
Robert Bonner,
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Fredk. Wiebusch,
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Hon. T. E. Tomlinson,
Messrs. Wm. H. Webster,
E. O. Lamson,
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Mrs. John Adams,
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ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

NOS. 212 AND 214 5TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST., reopens in its Classical, French, English and Primary departments on MONDAY, Sept. 6. The Gymnasium on MONDAY, Oct. 4.

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.—The subscriber will receive new pupils in penmanship and bookkeeping day and evening this week at HALF PRICES. Pupils will have until the 1st of May to complete their lessons. College in Booth's Building, 6th-av. and 23d-st. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

DR. F. BERTHET'S FRENCH, English and Classical School commences its fifteenth year on Sept. 20, at 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. Circulars at Lockwood's, 812 Broadway.

N. A. LESPINASSE AND V. PREVOSTS.
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French language of the school, preparatory studies for Troy, West Point, Naval Academy and business, graduating courses for mathematics and the modern languages. Circulars—Messrs. MILHAU, druggists, No. 183 Broadway, G. LESPINASSE, No. 5 Pine-st.

MISS C. MERLE.

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children,
NO. 7 EAST 27TH-ST.
Second quarter commences Nov. 24.
Circulars sent on request.

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French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill, will commence its sixth year the 22d September. Circulars sent on request.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AND CLAVERACK COLLEGE offers a four years' collegiate course for ladies. Graduates receive the baccalaureate degree. A three years' seminary course for ladies and gentlemen. The best college preparation for young men. Board and tuition in the entire course $300 a year. Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Claverack, N. Y.

$5 EACH—BOOKKEEPING, WRITING, arithmetic, grammar, spelling, day and evening preparatory course; ladies department: private instruction; telegraphy, French, German and short hand. THOMPSON'S COLLEGE, No. 20 4th-av.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, NO. 101 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av., Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Rector. The second quarter of the fiftieth school year commences on MONDAY, Nov. 22. Boys thoroughly prepared for college or business.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF NEW-YORK University, Washington-square, east, a Primary, Commercial and Classical School; fits also for Naval School and West Point.

MISS WARREN'S ENGLISH AND French School for Boys, Trenor's Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.—Parents wishing a good school for boys under 14 will do well to call.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

LEGGETT, WM. H.—SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 1,214 Broadway, next to 30th-st. SEPT. 20.

LEGGETT, MISS M. W.—SCHOOL FOR children, No. 224 East 10th-st., Sept. 20.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. B. Willis, Ph. D.

HELP WANTED.

☟ ☟ ☟ ☟ ☟ ☟ ☟ ☟ ☟ ☟ ☟ ☟ ☟ ☟

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine.

WANTED—A BUTLER OR WAITER; A man who perfectly understands his duties and has the best of references. Apply at Fifth-avenue Hotel, Parlor No. 12, from 10 to 11 A. M.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT nurse and seamstress, with City recommendations. Apply, before 1 o'clock, at No. 39 West 48th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

TENTH WEEK—LAST NIGHT BUT TWO of the engagement of MISS BATEMAN, who will appear every evening EXCEPT Saturday as MARY WARNER.

LAST MARY WARNER MATINEE AND LAST APPEARANCE OF MISS BATEMAN On SATURDAY, Nov. 27, at 1 o'clock.

SATURDAY EVENING, Mr. J. Palgrave Simpson's beautiful domestic drama of TIME AND THE HOUR.

SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

Carriages can be ordered at 10¼.

MONDAY, Nov. 29, Mr. JAMES H. HACKETT, in his celebrated character of FALSTAFF.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.

The management takes pleasure in stating that the eminent Shakespearean comedian, MR. JAS. H. HACKETT, will commence a brief engagement at this establishment

ON MONDAY, NOV. 29,

on which occasion he will appear in his renowned and celebrated character of FALSTAFF, in Shakespeare's great historical play of HENRY IV., which will be presented with new and appropriate scenery, costumes, &c., &c.

Box sheet now open.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7¼, to commence at 8 P. M.
The performance concludes at 10½ P. M.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT
(EXCEPT SATURDAY)
HOME,
AND
A REGULAR FIX,

with Mr. LESTER WALLACK in both pieces, the rest of the characters by Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. HIELD, Mr. C. H. ROCKWELL, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. LEONARD, Mr. PECK, Miss HENRIQUES, Miss GERMON, Mrs. SEFTON, Mrs. L. PHILLIPS, Mrs. TIMONY, Miss GREEN and Miss CLAYTON.

On SATURDAY, Nov. 27, second time this season, HENRY DUNBAR.

In preparation, with appropriate and beautiful scenery, costumes and appointments, and a powerful distribution, Mrs. Centlivre's picturesque and brilliant comedy,

THE WONDER.

Novelties are unavoidably postponed in consequence of the great success of HOME and A REGULAR FIX.

FRENCH THEATRE—ADMISSION 50 CTS.

14th-st., cor. 6th-av., three minutes' walk from B'way.
C. W. TAYLEURE.......................Manager

A GREAT HIT. Crowded houses. The magnificent scenes of London Bridge, Charing Cross and London Docks encored two and three times every night.

The English Romantic Drama,

LONDON, LONDON, | THE GREAT CITY. | LONDON, LONDON.

Second week of its production. Every scene imported. A Panorama of London Streets. As good as a trip to London. Clara Jennings, F. C. Bangs, Lewis Baker, E. Righton, C. T. Parsloe, Jr., J. G. Boyd, A. Fitzgerald, H. B. Phillips, Mrs. Hind and others.

Matinee 1½ EVERY SATURDAY.

TAMMANY.—LAST NIGHTS OF THE Hanlons, Little Bob, Tourniquet, Pas Africaine, Hanlon Midgets, Le Chapeau, Professor Silvestre's Enchanted Canopy, Lauri's Grand Ballet, Carleton, Sands. Admission, 50c; children, 25c. Matinee Saturday. Miss Fanny Herring and M. W. Fisk will shortly appear. In preparation new burlesque Bad Dickey.

PROFESSOR FROBISHER'S
HUMOROUS AND DRAMATIC READINGS,
Assisted by Members of the
PHONA READING CLUB,
THURSDAY EVENING, Brooklyn, E. D.
Admission, $1.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A LARGE SECOND-STORY FRONT room, furnished, and a small room adjoining, large closet, fire, gas and bathroom, suitable for two or three gentlemen, without board; would have no objections to give breakfast if required; private family; reference exchanged. No. 137 East 26th-st., one door from Lexington-av.

NO. 3 NORTH WASHINGTON-SQUARE—Elegant rooms, single or en suite, for first-class families and gentlemen; the house is newly frescoed and furnished throughout, comprises all modern improvements, with table and appointments first-class; private tables if desired; terms moderate; references exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING IN A very desirable neighborhood, would let entire second floor and back parlor, with or without private table, to a quiet family willing to pay a reasonable price. Address HOME, Station C.

NO. 31 WEST 16TH-ST.—A PRIVATE family will let an entire second floor, handsomely furnished, with back parlor and extension, to parties desiring first-class accommodations; private table only. References required.

NO. 241 EAST 34TH-ST.—A FEW FINE rooms well furnished, all modern improvements, with or without board, to persons desiring the refinement and sociability of a strictly select family circle; terms moderate.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY IN 30TH-st., near 4th-av., a handsomely-furnished room, on the second floor, with all modern conveniences, to a single gentleman, with breakfast if desired. Address Box No. 3,423 Post Office.

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A PRIVATE FAMILY HAS A LARGE room, with hall bedroom, to let, without board, to a single gentleman; front rooms; nicely furnished, and have every convenience; $10 per week. Address J. R., Box No. 934 Post Office.

THIRTY-FIRST-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Elegantly furnished rooms to let with board. Parties desiring first-class locations apply at Everett Library, No. 72 West 34th-st.

NORTHWEST CORNER BROADWAY and 25th-st. Newly and handsomely furnished rooms en suite and singly; all conveniences. Apply at No. 7 West 25th-st.

A SMALL FAMILY, OR TWO GENTLEMEN and wives, may obtain a handsome suite of rooms, with first-class board, at No. 134 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

A PRIVATE FAMILY AT NO. 48 West 12th-st. can accommodate a gentleman and wife and two gentlemen with furnished rooms and board; references required.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARLOR, and one or two bedrooms, (second floor,) to let to gentlemen, without board; references required. Call at No. 20 West 11th-st.

FURNISHED ROOM TO RENT TO A single gentleman in a private family, with fire and gas; references exchanged. Apply at No. 45 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

NO. 115 EAST 39TH-ST., NEAR PARK-av.—To let, by a private family, at a reasonable rate, a second floor, furnished, with board, to a party of two or three.

NO. 9 WEST 22D-ST.—TO RENT, ELEGANTLY-furnished parlor and second floors, with private table, with every convenience connected.

A THIRD-STORY BACK ROOM TO let, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. Call at No. 138 West 43d-st.

NO. 234 EAST 19TH-ST.—A FINE suite of rooms, second floor; board optional; location very desirable.

NO. 8 EAST 10TH-ST.—VERY DESIRABLE rooms, with or without private table; references exchanged.

TWO GENTLEMEN WILL FIND A pleasantly furnished room, with board, at No. 61 2d-av.

NO. 143 WEST 15TH-ST.—ELIGIBLE furnished rooms to let to gentlemen, without board; private family.

SOME VERY ELEGANT ROOMS, with board, can be had in a private family, No. 227 West 14th-st., near 7th-av. References.

COUNTRY BOARD.

FALL AND WINTER BOARD IN THE country.—Two gentlemen and wives, or four ladies, can find a pleasant home on a farm; terms, fuel and light, $7 per week. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

WE WHOSE NAMES ARE SEVERALLY undersigned being desirous of forming a limited partnership under and in pursuance of the statutes of the State of New-York relative to limited partnerships, do hereby for the purpose of forming the same certify:

First—That the name or firm under which said limited partnership is to be conducted is "LITCHFIELD, DANA & STIMSON."

Second—That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by said partnership is the general banking and brokerage business.

Third—That the names of all the partners intended in such partnership are William B. Litchfield, whose place of residence is the City of St. Paul, Minnesota; Charles H. Dana, whose place of residence is the City of Brooklyn, New-York; Lewis A. Stimson, whose place of residence is the City of Elizabeth, State of New-Jersey, and Walter E. Colton, whose place of residence is the City of Brooklyn, New-York, who are the general partners, and Elnatus B. Litchfield, whose place of residence is the said City of Brooklyn, who is the special partner.

Fourth—That the amount of capital stock which the said special partner has contributed to the common stock, is $100,000 in cash.

Fifth—That the period at which such partnership is to commence is the 23d day of November, 1869, and the period at which it is to terminate is the 23d day of November, 1871, and that the said City of New-York is to be the principal place of business of such partnership.

WILLIAM B. LITCHFIELD,
CHARLES H. DANA,
LEWIS A. STIMSON,
WALTER E. COLTON,
E. B. LITCHFIELD, Special.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of McCREDY & CHESEBROUGH for the prosecution of a general note, stock and loan brokerage business.—Dated New-York, Nov. 22, 1869.

D. A. McCREDY,
WM. H. CHESEBROUGH,
CHAS. A. McCREDY.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blankbook manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders solicited.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—BEGINS AT 8.

SECOND WEEK OF ENGLISH OPERA SEASON.
Caroline Richings-Bernard.......Directress
THIS EVENING, LA SONNAMBULA.

The Richings English Opera Troupe have met with such unprecedented success that on each representation there has been

STANDING ROOM ONLY

for the accommodation of a large portion of the cultivated and fashionable audiences who have nightly thronged this beautiful lyric temple.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 24,
Bellini's beautiful opera,
LA SONNAMBULA,
with a strong cast, a powerful chorus, and augmented orchestra.
THURSDAY EVENING—Reproduction of BOHEMIAN GIRL.
SATURDAY MATINEE, BOHEMIAN GIRL.
Reserved seats........................$1

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

TWO PERFORMANCES THIS DAY.
MATINEE AT 2. EVENING AT 8.
MATINEE AT 2. EVENING AT 8.
A Laughable Farce and a Domestic Drama.
Double Attraction. Two Pieces. Double Attraction.

A Screaming Farce,
The Lottery Ticket,
A Domestic Drama,
The Lost Will.
A Screaming Farce,
The Lottery Ticket,
A Domestic Drama,
The Lost Will.
A Screaming Farce,
The Lottery Ticket,
A Domestic Drama,
The Lost Will.
Mr. Wm. Holston,
Mr. J. K. Mortimer,
Mr. J. B. Studley,
Mr. George Becks,
Mr. Harry Hotto,
Mr. Asa Cushman,
Mr. G. F. Ketchum,
Miss Ida Vernon,
Mrs. Edward Wright,
Miss Minnie Jackson,
Miss Lily Vining,
Miss Marion Andrews.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers.......JARRETT & PALMER
FOURTH WEEK
of the very successful engagement of
LOTTA,
who will appear on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 24, 1869.

Every EVENING and SATURDAY AFTERNOON in the military five-act drama, written expressly for her by Edmund Falconer, Esq., entitled

FIRE FLY. FIRE FLY. FIRE FLY.
SUPPORTED BY A POWERFUL CAST.
SCENERY, COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS, &c.
NEW. NEW. NEW. NEW.
SATURDAY next—First FIRE FLY MATINEE.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Under the management of AUGUSTIN DALY.
TO-NIGHT, (WEDNESDAY,) AT 8 O'CLOCK,

OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS. Mrs. F. S. CHANFRAU as Lady Alice, Clarke as Littleton Coke, Davidge as Jessie Rural, Lewis as Bob, and "The Lawyer." Harkins as John Coke, Evans as Colonel Rocket, Miss Longmore as Kate Rocket, Mrs. Gilbert as Lady Pompion.

SATURDAY—Matinee, EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

NO. 585 BROADWAY.
Glorious reception. Hundreds turned away.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD and BACKUS,
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
WITH NEW FACES,
NEW DECORATIONS,
NEW SONGS,
NEW DANCES,
NEW ACTS, NEW MUSIC, &c.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS,

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT.........................DIRECTOR
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
STILL MORE NOVELTY!
A MOST EXCITING DISPLAY OF
LOFTY SOMERSAULTING OVER HORSES,
BY THE ARABS AND CIRCUS TROUPE.
PAULINE HINDLEY,
IN A SUPERB SCENE D'EQUITATION.
ORIENTAL ATHLETIC DIVERSIONS
by the great Ali Ben Abdallah Troupe of
TWENTY REAL BEDOUIN ARABS.
THE COMIC TRICK HORSE, RED CLOUD,
HORSEMANSHIP AND ACROBATIC FEATS,
in great variety, introducing the entire strength of
THE MAMMOTH CIRCUS COMPANY.

Admission 50c.; children under ten, 25c. To reserved seats, 75c. Begins at 8.

DORE ART UNION.

NO. 587 BROADWAY.
DORE'S GREAT PAINTINGS.
ADMISSION FREE

to all persons desirous to become subscribers to the Art Union.

Each purchaser of illustrated works, or photographs of works, &c., by GUSTAVE DORE, receives for every $5 purchase, a coupon which may win one of the nine prizes, valued from $350 to $10,000.

LECTURES

M. DE CORDOVA WILL DELIVER his new and popular lecture, entitled "Our New Clergyman," in the Macdougal Baptist Church, opposite Vandam-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 25. Doors open at 7; commences at 8; tickets, 50 cts.

REV. GEORGE J. MINGINS WILL deliver a lecture on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 25, at 7½ o'clock, at the Presbyterian Mission, in the Wigwam, 46th-st., east of 8th-av. Subject—*Beyond the Rocky Mountains.* Tickets at the door.

DE CORDOVA WILL DELIVER A LECTURE at Cooper Institute on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 24. Subject—*Our New Clergyman.* Tickets 50 cents.

MEETINGS.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812, of this and the adjacent counties, will meet at No. 193 Bowery, (Military Hall,) on THURSDAY, 25th inst., (Evacuation Day,) at 1 o'clock P. M., on business of importance. By order

General H. RAYMOND,
Colonel ABR'M DALLY.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—Prices greatly reduced for cash. New 7-octave pianos of first-class makers for $275 and upward. New cabinet organs for $45 and upward. Second-hand instruments from $40 to $175. Monthly installments received and instruments for rent. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. HORACE WATERS.

A LARGE VARIETY FIRST-CLASS pianofortes, Agraff treble, the finest and cheapest instrument offered the public. Second-hand pianos at bargains. JENNYS & SON, No. 235 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

RAVEN & BACON, (ESTABLISHED 1829,) Manufacturers of Grand and Square Pianofortes; warerooms, No. 646 Broadway, New-York. We are now exhibiting new scale Pianos, which are superior to any made. Call and examine before purchasing.

PIANOFORTES—SECOND-HAND PIANOS comprising square, upright and grand, of various makers, all in thorough order, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, 8 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented, any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLYING WINTER-STRAINED OIL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE LIGHTHOUSE BOARD,
WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 12, 1869.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, the 6th day of December, 1869, for supplying the Lighthouse Establishment with eighty thousand (80,000) gallons of the best quality pure Winter-strained Oil, to be divided into five lots; and for further information apply at the office of the Lighthouse Board, or in person.

W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF CONSTRUCTION
POST OFFICE AND COURT HOUSE BUILDING,
NEW-YORK CITY, Nov. 23, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received at the office of the Superintendent until 12 o'clock M. of the 3d day of December next for furnishing and delivering at the site of the building thirty-two (32) Cast Iron Columns, Bed Plates, &c., for use in the construction in the basement story of the United States Post Office and Court House Building, at New-York City.

All the castings must be sound, smooth and straight, of the best quality of pig metal, and of the number and weights, shown by the schedule and drawings. Castings must not weigh less than the schedule weight, and no surplus weight will be paid for, nor will any casting of less section, or varying in any respect from the requirements of the drawings, be accepted.

All bearings of columns, bases and plates, must be planed perfectly true; all bolt holes drilled, and the entire work cleaned off and finished in a first-class manner.

Proposals will be made by the piece for the various castings, and the entire work to be completed on or before the 12th day of January, 1870, and to be delivered as required.

The work will not be subdivided among different bidders, but will be considered only in the aggregate. Payments to be made monthly upon delivery and acceptance of the castings by the Superintendent, deducting ten per cent. until the final completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond, in the sum of five thousand dollars, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified to by the District-Attorney of the district where the bidder resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interests of the Government to do so, and any bid that does not conform in every respect to this advertisement will not be considered.

Neither will any proposals be received from any parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of cast iron work, and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the castings.

Proposals to be indorsed, "Bids for Iron Columns."

C. T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 13, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS, INDORSED "Proposals for Dredging Machines," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the 14th day of December, for building and delivering two steam dredging machines; one at the Navy Yard, New-York, and the other at the Navy Yard, Philadelphia.

The machines must be of power and capacity to dig 2,000 cubic yards each per day of 10 hours, and be arranged to dig in water 26 feet deep.

Bidders are requested to furnish plans and specifications of their machines, with full description of materials, dimensions, &c., and state the amount for which they will engage to build and deliver them at the places named, on or before the 1st of March, 1870, and guarantee their successful operation and ability to perform the work as above.

The Bureau retains the right to reject any or all the offers, or to accept such as may be deemed best adapted to the character of the work to be done, although the price asked may be higher.

DANIEL AMMEN,
Chief of Bureau of Yards and Docks.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO CONTRACTORS.—The time for receiving bids for the construction of the "Robbins Preserved Wood Pavement" in 4th and 5th sts., from the Bowery to Mangin-st., and of the "Stow Foundation Pavement" in Maiden-lane and in 15th-st., from Broadway to 7th-av., is hereby extended until 11 A. M. of FRIDAY, Nov. 26, 1869.

THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
GEO. S. GREENE, Jr.
Croton Aqueduct Board.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 22, 1869.

COLOSSAL FRAUDS.

Return of False Invoices at the Custom House.

Prominent Merchants of this City Implicated.

Collector GRINNELL has received additional startling information regarding the perpetration of most stupendous frauds against the National Government on the part of numerous mercantile firms in this City. Over two hundred respectable merchants, many of them occupying prominent and influential positions, are now under suspicion of having participated in the frauds, which, extended through several months during the last Administration. Their names will be suppressed pending the official investigation, which is now being conducted at the Custom House in a vigorous and impartial manner. The frauds were accomplished by means of false invoices and undervaluation of imported merchandise, and are believed to involve a vast amount of money. The enormous extent of the frauds has received corroborative proof since the commencement of the investigation. In many instances duplicate and triplicate copies of false invoices have been found in the possession of certain mercantile houses, the books belonging to which have been seized, and removed to the Custom House for the purpose of throwing light upon the frauds. As fast as merchants are shown to have any connection with the dishonest transactions under investigation, their names will be submitted to District-Attorney PIERREPONT for criminal prosecution unless they consent to a compromise. In case they should do so, the Government officers will insist on their refunding the sums which they have fraudulently withheld from the National Treasury, and also on their complying with the legal penalty accompanying their offence. The penalty requires that all of the imported goods on which false invoices were returned should be forfeited. Reports concerning the investigation have been privately circulated among the commercial community, and have greatly impaired the business credit and reputation of the merchants whose books and ledgers have been confiscated, and who have fallen under the ban of suspicion. A few days ago a large quantity of foreign wines belonging to one of the accused persons, of the value of $40,000, was detained in bond, it being supposed that false invoices had been given. The owner was obliged to procure bondsmen worth $80,000 before he could get possession of the wines.

Yesterday Collector GRINNELL, Surveyor CORNELL, and Naval Officer MERRITT held a consultation in regard to the best means for carrying on the investigation with regard to the frauds which have swelled into formidable proportions since they first became known. The inquiry into the false returns of weights rendered at the Custom House by weighers, at the instance of the owners of the goods weighed, is still being closely pursued by the Collector, but no further public developments have been disclosed since the recent report in the TIMES.

Personating Custom House Officers.

The examination in the case of JOHN W. LALOR and F. J. J. KUHNER, charged with forcibly extorting goods from a Frenchman named EDMUND DURANGER, residing at No. 124 West Tenth-street, under pretence that they were smuggled, was commenced before United States Commissioner SHIELDS yesterday. Assistant District Attorney JACKSON appeared for the Government, Mr. JOHN SEDGWICK representing the cause of the defendants. Mme. GERARD DURANGER, wife of the complainant, MARY MCGRATH and PHOEBE M. SHAW, gave testimony in regard to the violent manner in which the prisoners acted for the purpose of intimidating the owner of the property. The further hearing was then adjourned until the 25th inst., at which time a motion will be made to dismiss the case.

Switzerland—Lecture by Rev. Dr. John Hall.

The third of the "Star Course of Lectures" was delivered at Steinway Hall last evening before a large audience. Rev. JOHN HALL, D. D., was the lecturer, and "Switzerland" his theme. The lecturer said that he objected to talking "Guide Book," and should not, therefore, enter into such details as could be found in *Murray*. When in Switzerland he neither botanized, geologized, journalized, or even moralized, but simply enjoyed himself very much. He never had any personal adventures. The mules he rode were always able to keep their feet, which, under the circumstances, was very creditable to them. He proposed, first, to glance at the history of Switzerland, and then, if he had time, to say something about the physical features of the country. He said that he was first introduced to Switzerland some thirty years ago, by JULIUS CÆSAR, in his *Commentaries*, and he did not like that visit as much as he did his second one. He then sketched the history of the Helvetii as given by CÆSAR, and alluded to the antiquarian interest that must be felt in this country, owing to the discovery of the remains of "lake dwellings." He considered the mystery of these lake houses solved by CÆSAR'S account of how the Helvetii left their homes and destroyed them by fire. The early desire of the people was to be free. Liberty, when first given to Europe, was given to the highest pinnacle of Europe, to flow, like the rivers that have their source there, all over the continent. He then described the contests and victories of the Swiss over DE COURCY, the Duke of AUSTRIA, the French and the Duke of BURGUNDY. The Swiss won a military reputation, which, however, became a snare for them. He alluded to the points of resemblance between the Swiss Republic and our own. The people of Switzerland are like an angel of freedom in a city of despotism. With regard to the physical features of the country, in an apparently small compass it presented great variety of scenery, of climate and of language. The glaciers and avalanches were very happily described, and the lecturer closed his very interesting discourse by saying that he wanted all to carry away the idea that there was much to be learned about that country.

At the close of the lecture, which was listened to with close attention by all present, the audience dispersed after singing the Doxology.

Egypt and its Ruins—Lecture by Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby.

A lecture was delivered last evening, by Rev. Dr. HOWARD CROSBY, on the above subject, at the Fortieth-street Presbyterian Church. He reviewed the history of the Nile, and commented upon its importance in contributing to the prosperity of the country by irrigating the land. Having commented upon the customs and habits of the Egyptians, he said that a European or American would be much struck with the wretchedness and misery prevalent among the poor. Egypt contained many monuments of its former greatness and grandeur. A number of monuments and obelisks found there are covered with inscriptions from the top to the bottom, and the general opinion entertained by the majority of the people of this and other countries was that these inscriptions could be deciphered, but they are not. There were several inscriptions at Thebes which could be read, and by this agency other inscriptions were deciphered, and by the constant reference in these inscriptions to towns familiar to those acquainted with the history of Palestine, the authenticity of the reports of Egypt's grandeur and the allusions contained in the Bible as to many important episodes in its history was firmly established. For 1,200 years the Egyptians have been downtrodden and oppressed by the Turks and Arabs. Egypt was in a fearful state of degradation with the exception of those who grow fat upon the land. There was no land which called for more fostering care, and he would hail with joy the introduction of Christian instruction and influence among the inhabitants.

Election Frauds—Meeting of the Second Assembly District Union Republican Association.

This organization held a meeting last evening at No. 458 Pearl-street. Mr. THOMAS H. MARTIN, the Chairman, stated the object of the meeting, which was to take measures to prevent, at the December election, such outrageous frauds as were perpetrated by the Democratic Party in the Fourth and Sixth Wards at the November election. He called on all Republicans to come forward and sign the roll. He asked that they put down their residences and occupation, as well as their names. They might be needed in an emergency. A large number, between two and three hundred, signed the roll.

Mr. SULLIVAN said he had worked hard for the Republican Party since it started. He was well and thoroughly acquainted with New-York City, and he never knew so much fraud practiced at an election as at the one which has just been held. Repeaters were everywhere throughout the Fourth and Sixth Wards. Men told him that they voted three and four times. They stated this unblushingly. If these things were to continue, the Republican institutions of this country had better be surrendered to the mob. Mr. KNOX, a friend of the speaker, told him that he was born and brought up in the Sixth Ward; that he knew every man and boy in it; and he knew cases which he could name—more than a hundred—where Mr. GREELEY was counted out in that ward. He knew sixteen voters in a Sixth Ward tenement house who voted for Mr. GREELEY, not one vote of which was counted. The speaker said he knew right well who the person is who sold out the Republican Party in the Fourth and Sixth Wards, but he did not mention his name.

Mr. LANNIGAN insisted on the Republicans having an eye on the inspectors at the December election. Republican inspectors had heretofore had no show whatever. Thieves and robbers were the only persons who controlled the several election districts of the Fourth and Sixth Wards at the last election. They could not do it at the next, if the live Republicans of these wards would but organize and act in concert.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

Coroner FLYNN was notified yesterday to hold an inquest in the case of DENNIS AHEARN, a native of Ireland, 54 years of age, who was admitted to the hospital about two months ago on a permit from GEO. KELLOCK, Superintendent of the Outdoor Poor, and who died there on Monday night. Traces of poison were found in the stomach. It is supposed that the deceased had taken the poison with suicidal intent. An inquest will be held.

This evening Mr. DE CORDOVA will deliver his popular lecture on "Our New Clergyman," at the Cooper Institute. The proceeds are for the benefit of the Sunday School of All Saints' Church, corner Henry and Scammel streets, and will doubtless be very liberal.

Altair Lodge No. 601, F. & A. M., confers the Third Degree in Masonry on Friday evening, 26th inst.

MICHAEL BURKE, of No. 9 James-street, was, on Monday night, in a store No. 52 East Broadway, and was counting his money to pay a bill when EDWARD MARTIN, of No. 58 Henry-street, seized a $100 bill and attempted to escape with it. MARTIN was yesterday taken to the Tombs and held for trial by Alderman COMAN.

JOHN BURKE, of No. 38 Essex-street, on Saturday night went into a basement liquor saloon, corner of Frankfort and William streets, and began playing at cards. He called for some hot rum, which was handed to him by HENRY BRUMMERMAN, the barkeeper, and soon after drinking it, he felt stupid. He, however, remembered enough to know that JOHN HENRY HEINS, the proprietor, held him while BRUMMERMAN robbed him of his money, about $16. HEINS and BRUMMERMAN were arrested and yesterday held for trial by Alderman COMAN.

Mr. DE CORDOVA will deliver a lecture before the Young Men's Christian Association connected with the Macdougal-street Baptist Church, to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock. Subject, "Our New Clergyman."

The attorney of General BENJAMIN F. BUTLER has appeared in Court to answer to the warrant of one Miss FLORENCE, upon the charge of misappropriating the Twigg swords and certain plate, &c., and gave bail for further appearance in the sum of $15,000. RICHARD SCHELL and C. K. GARRISON were the sureties.

CHARLES H. WILSON, a full account of whose arrest on a charge of stealing diamonds from JACOB H. FREY, No. 787 Broadway, has appeared in the TIMES, was arraigned before Justice DODGE yesterday, and committed without bail for examination.

MARY STRYKER, who attempted yesterday to commit suicide in a public street by cutting her throat with a penknife, but only succeeded in inflicting a slight gash, was arrested, and being taken before Justice DODGE was committed to Blackwell's Island.

Coroner FLYNN was requested yesterday to hold an inquest in the case of PATRICK KANE, who died suddenly at an early hour yesterday morning, at No. 92 Oliver-street; also in the case of CHARLES FISHER, aged 40, who was found dead in bed yesterday morning at No. 649 West Forty-second-street.

BERNARD CLIFFORD, a native of Ireland, 42 years of age, died yesterday from injuries received by falling down stairs at his residence, No. 326 East Thirty-fourth-street, on the 20th inst. Coroner KEENAN will hold an inquest.

A negro named ANNA, in the Colored Home in this City, is known to be upward of 105 years of age. She is toothless, but has good eyesight, and enjoys the best of health. She came to New-York the year after it was evacuated by the British.

WM. BEHAN, a boy lately engaged with A. M. COLEMAN, No. 1,254 Broadway, was taken before Justice DODGE yesterday, on a charge of stealing a lot of whips valued at $80 from his employer. He admitted his guilt, and stated that he had sold them to one WILLIAM WATSON, a hackman, residing at No. 309 Seventh-avenue, who was thereupon arrested for receiving stolen goods. Both parties were held for further hearing.

At 10 o'clock last evening, Sergeant GUNNER and Roundsman FULLER, of the Nineteenth Precinct Police, made a descent upon the gambling saloon of STEPHEN TALBERT, No. 986 Second-avenue, and arrested the proprietor, Leon Talbert, Eugene Baldwin, Richard Banks, John Drummond, Winfield Brown and Owen Casson, who were found gambling. Twelve dozen checks, three packs of cards and $9 in money were also captured.

Last evening a fire occurred on the top floor of the brewery of DAVID JONES, Nos. 627 to 635 Sixth-street, caused by the friction of grain in the elevator. Damage to stock $15,000; fully insured.

The United States war steamer *Frolic* yesterday received sealed orders to go to Aspinwall. The *Yankee* went out of commission yesterday.

A narrow escape occurred last evening, when DOMINICK JONES, of One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, near Eleventh-avenue, was driving across the Fourth-avenue Railroad track. His horse was killed, being struck by the New-Haven train going north, but he was unhurt.

GEORGE JACKSON was detected by Officer MCKIEVER, of the Fourteenth Precinct, trying to sell, last evening, some velvet, &c., worth $300 to a "fence" in Bleecker-street. As the property is supposed to have been stolen, he was locked up.

Last evening HENRY GAUERT, aged 40, committed suicide, at No. 151 Ludlow-street, by hanging himself to the door of his room, the rope being kept in its place by passing it over the top of the door and closing it. After his neck was in the noose, he kicked away the stool. No cause is assigned for the rash act.

Brooklyn.

The Brooklyn Water Board have finished an examination of several ponds on the south side of Long Island, with a view of obtaining a greater supply of water. The eight reservoirs now constructed can yield but 20,000,000 gallons per day, which was thought, some years ago, when the works were constructed, to be all that would be necessary for the succeeding forty years. The consumption by Brooklyn is now over 17,000,000. The reservoirs now in use are those of Mount Prospect, Ridgewood, Jamaica, Brookfield, Clear, Valley Stream, Rockville and Hempstead. Besides these the company possess six large mill ponds. They propose, the coming Spring, to erect a number more, so that the complaints of scarcity of water will be no longer heard.

The force of workmen at the Brooklyn Navy Yard is gradually being reduced in proportion as the repairs on the vessels are completed. The *Yantic* went out of commission yesterday. The *Severn* will sail on Thursday for the West Indies, and the *Swatara* will leave for the same destination in a day or two, though the latter vessel will be ultimately stationed in the Mediterranean.

A meeting of Israelites was held at No. 11 East Baltic-street, Brooklyn, on Sunday, at which an organization was formed with a view to erecting a Hebrew temple for worship according to the Reform faith. Another meeting will be held next Sunday, at 2:30 P. M., at the residence of Mr. FLEISCHAUER, No. 30 Douglass-street.

The Brooklyn, Hunter's Point and Williamsburg Railroad Company made an application to Judge GILBERT, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, for the appointment of commissioners to assess damages of the owners of the fee of the centre of Vanderbilt-avenue. The owners of property along the line of the street oppose the application on the ground that the Company have not complied with the requirements of the statute, in not having obtained the consent of the majority of the property owners, and in not filing their certificate of organization with the Secretary of State.

Mrs. WALLACE, the woman who was severely injured in jumping from the window with her husband and son, at the Furman-street fire, is yet alive. On Monday night she suffered from premature labor. She does not yet seem to be aware of the fate of her husband and child. It appears that several of her ribs, one of her hip bones, her limbs and other bones of the body are broken, beside injuries to the body, face and head. Her skull is also said to be fractured.

The annual sale of property for unpaid water rates of 1865 took place yesterday at the City Hall. About four hundred parcels of property were sold, located in the wards from the First to the Eleventh, inclusive. The sale is to be continued next Tuesday.

The depot building of the Long Island Railroad Company at Winfield was secretly moved from its foundation, on Saturday night last, and placed on the ground of the Flushing and North Side Railroad Company. Both companies claim the building. An indignation meeting has been held at Winfield by the traveling public, and they decided hereafter to patronize the Long Island Road.

The residence of Mr. GEORGE VALENTINE, at Bay Shore, about two miles east of Babylon, was totally destroyed by fire at an early hour yesterday morning. The fire was discovered by a laborer who was passing, and is supposed to have originated from a defective flue. Loss $5,000.

The Board of Education met yesterday afternoon and adopted the report of the Special Committee on Supplies, awarding the contract for stationery to R. M. WHITING, Jr., and for supplies to JOHN BUNCE.

On Monday afternoon, as a laboring man was digging post holes on the premises of JOHN MURPHY, at Cypress Hills, he excavated a box containing the body of a child. It had evidently been buried a couple of months.

JAMES JOHNSON, a prisoner in the Suffolk County jail, at Riverhead, awaiting trial for several burglaries committed in the vicinity of Northport, escaped on Sunday night last, by breaking the grating in the window of his cell, after which he lowered himself to the ground with his blanket. The prisoner was no doubt aided by outside confederates, as the telegraph was found cut in several places west of the village.

The residence of CARLOS A. BUTLER, in the village of Jamaica, was entered by burglars on Sunday night last, and robbed of clothing and silverware to the amount of $300.

River thieves boarded a barge at the foot of Washington-street, late on Monday night, and stole $30 worth of rope. They fled in a boat for New-York.

MARGARET KNIESSE, a German woman, 87 years old, died on Monday night from injuries received by having been run over by a carriage in Graham-avenue, E. D.

Westchester County.

The Baptist Society of New-Rochelle will shortly commence the erection of a new house of worship on a plot of ground at the corner of Main-street and Locust-avenue, having a frontage of 100 feet on the former street, and 150 feet on the latter. It will be a substantial and handsome edifice. It will be built of a light-gray granite, quarried on the grounds of JOHN STEPHENSON, Esq., the coach and car builder, who gives the material.

The Methodist Episcopal congregation of New-Rochelle have made arrangements to purchase a plot of ground at the corner of Main-street and Central-avenue as a site for a new house of worship.

A movement is on foot in favor of removing an obstruction from the mouth of Echo Bay, New-Rochelle, known as Long Rock. Echo Bay affords fine anchorage for vessels in all storms, regardless of the direction from which they may come, but the rock in question frequently prevents vessels from running into the harbor. A subscription paper has been started, and one gentleman, Mr. THADDEUS DAVIDS, gives $500 toward the object, which will cost about $2,000.

The residence of Mr. THEODORE A. STEPHENSON, grocer, on Third-avenue, Mount Vernon, was entered about 10 o'clock on Monday night by some adroit thief, who carried off a watch, sundry articles of jewelry, and a pocketbook containing a small sum of money, valued in all at about $250.

At a public meeting held in Pelhamville, a few evenings ago, it was voted to raise $12,000 to defray the expense of laying out, opening, and macadamizing a new road from the railroad depot at Pelhamville, to the principal entrance to Huguenot Park. It was also decided to change the name of Pelhamville to Huguenot.

A writ of *mandamus* issued by the Supreme Court at Albany at the instance of the State Comptroller, was served upon the Board of Supervisors of Westchester County yesterday, by Sheriff BUSSING, demanding the immediate payment of about $200,000, being the amount due the State by Westchester County, growing out of the defalcation of HENRY WILLETTS, Ex-County Treasurer.

It is stated as a remarkable occurrence that on Sunday last there was not a single woman confined in the County Jail at White Plains, and only about twenty men.

Complaints have been made regarding the dilapidated condition of Pelham Bridge, and it is understood that parties attended Court at White Plains on Monday for the purpose of presenting the facts before the Grand Jury; but no grand inquest was impaneled to take cognizance of the case. It was subsequently ascertained that the Board of Supervisors have taken the matter in hand with a view of either repairing the present bridge or building a new one.

Miss OLIVE LOGAN will deliver her lecture on "Girls" at Union Hall, Mount Vernon, this evening, for the benefit of the free reading room and library which it is proposed to establish in the village.

At a meeting of the Board of Village Trustees of Yonkers, held on Monday evening, THOS. SMITH, one of the members, was expelled for having at a previous meeting made use of some unparliamentary and offensive remarks.

New-Jersey.

JAMES MCCORMACK, one of the prisoners engaged in the plot of Monday morning, looking toward the blowing up of the Hudson County Jail, while being removed by Sheriff MOUNT on Monday to the State Prison at Trenton, undertook to escape from that official. Not succeeding in this he drew a knife upon the Sheriff and would have injured him but for the timely interference of a deputy. His manacles had but a few minutes previously at his own solicitation been taken from his hands.

Mayor HARRISON, of Bergen, has nominated the following named gentlemen to be members of the joint Committee of the recently consolidated cities of Hudson County to draft amendments to the charter: J. M. CORNELISON, J. GIFFORD, J. B. CLEVELAND, T. W. JAMES.

The one hundred and fifteenth anniversary of the First Presbyterian Church, at Orange, N. J., will be celebrated to-day and to-morrow. The sermon will be preached by Rev. E. MIX, pastor, and the historical discourse by Rev. E. H. GILLETT, D. D.

A public meeting will be called in a few days by a committee of citizens of Jersey City to take measures to prevent the driving of cattle through the streets to the Abattoir at Communipaw.

Four incendiary fires have occurred in Morristown within the past two weeks, and the people are making an organized effort to detect and punish the offenders. On Sunday night a large barn on the estate of the late ALFRED VAIL was burned. The loss was $800. Suspicion has been attached to a man named MYERS, who is not to be found since he has become aware of the fact that he is suspected.

Two boys, HENRY CHARNSBERRY, aged 5 years, and BERNARD ROONEY, 3 years of age, were poisoned in Newark on Monday afternoon by eating the seeds of a stramonium plant. One of the boys, BERNARD ROONEY, is not expected to recover.

DANIEL KEEFE, a young Irishman, residing in River-street, Newark, was married two weeks ago to Miss MARGARET CARROLL by Rev. Father KILLEEN, of St. John's Church. It was ascertained yesterday that KEEFE had a wife living in Ireland, and he was arrested for bigamy. He confessed the crime, and was committed by Justice NUGENT to the County Jail.

WILLIAM KENNEDY, a prisoner in the Newark Jail, was identified by MATHEW CALHOUN, yesterday, as the person who had stolen a quantity of oysters from his place, in Ogden-street, on Thursday night last. KENNEDY had peddled the oysters through the streets and had disposed of the entire lot. A warrant was issued.

The house of Mr. HENRY HASS, No. 52 Montgomery-street, was entered by thieves on Monday evening, and was robbed of a quantity of clothing, valued at $80.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 23—11 A. M.—Consols open at 93⅜ for both money and the account. American Securities open quiet and steady. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 83⅝; 1865, old, 82½; 1867, 84⅛; Ten-forties, 78. Stocks quiet. Erie Railway Shares, 20¾; Illinois Centrals, 99¼; Atlantic and Great Western, 26.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 23—11 A. M.—COTTON—The market opens quiet; Middling Uplands, 11⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 11¾d. The sales of the day are estimated at 8,000 bales.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—Calcutta Linseed, 60s. 6d.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 23.—United States Five-twenty Bonds opened active.

PARIS, Nov. 23.—The Bourse closed steady. Rentes, 71f. 65c.

PARIS, Nov. 23.—The Bourse opens quiet. Rentes, 71f. 70f.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 23—2 P. M.—COTTON—The market is dull.

TRADE REPORT—The market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester is quiet.

LONDON, Nov. 23—1 P. M.—United States Five-twenty Bonds, 84 for the issue of 1867. The Stock market is steady; Atlantic and Great Western, 25¼.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 23—1 P. M.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 9s. 6d. ₩ cental for California White; 8s. 3d. for No. 2 Red Western, and 8s. 8d. for Red Winter. The receipts of Wheat for three days have been 25,000 quarters, of which 10,000 were American.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—Turpentine, 28s. 9d. ₩ cwt.

HAVRE, Nov. 23.—Cotton opens with a declining tendency both on spot and afloat. Low Middling afloat, 132½f. ₩ cwt.

ANTWERP, Nov. 23.—Petroleum opens firm at 61½f. ₩ cwt.

BREMEN, Nov. 23.—Petroleum opens at 6 thalers 70 groats.

LONDON, Nov. 23—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 93⅜ for both money and the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 83⅝; 1865, old, 82⅝; 1867, 84; Ten-forties, 78⅛. Erie Railway Shares, 20¼; Illinois Centrals, 99¼; Atlantic and Great Western, 25¼.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 23—4:30 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed steady. Middling Uplands, 11⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 11¾d. The sales of the day have been 8,000 bales, of which 1,500 were taken for export and speculation.

BREADSTUFFS—No. 2 Red Western Wheat, 8s. 3d. ₩ cental; Red Winter, 8s. 7d.@8s. 8d. Flour, 21s. 9d. ₩ bbl. for Western Canal.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—Sugar, 29s. 3d. ₩ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard, afloat.

BREMEN, Nov. 23.—Petroleum closed flat at 6 thalers 66 groats.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 23.—PRODUCE—Spirits Petroleum, 1s. 4d. ₩ gallon; Turpentine, 27s. 3d. ₩ cwt.

BREMEN, Nov. 23.—Petroleum closed last night at 7 thalers.

HAVRE, Nov. 23—Evening.—Cotton closed declining; Tres Ordinaire, on spot, 132f.; Low Middling, to arrive, 131f.

ANTWERP, Nov. 23—Evening.—Petroleum closed quiet. Standard White, 60½f.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 23.—EXCHANGE, par selling; 1-10 off buying. FLOUR dull and nominal; Spring Extras, $3 75@$5 50. WHEAT steady at 90½c.@91c. for No. 2; in the afternoon irregular at 90¾c., seller November. CORN dull at 63½c.@64c. for No. 2; in the afternoon unsettled at 63½c. bid for No. 2, seller this year. OATS quiet and firm at 43½c.@44c. for No. 2. RYE quiet at 80c. for No. 2. BARLEY quiet and firmer; buyers at $1 04, seller December, for No. 2 Michigan; buyers at 90c. PROVISIONS dull and easier. PORK, $33@33 50 for prime Mess; $26@26 37 for Rump Pork; Sweet-pickled Hams, 15½c.@16c.; Short Ribbed Middles, loose, 14½c.@15c.; Rough Sides, 14¼c.@14½c.; Dry Salted Shoulders, loose, 11¼c.@11½c. LARD, 17¼c.@17⅝c. for choice Kettle; 16¾c.@17¼c. for choice Steam. Dressed Hogs active and steady at $11 50@$12. CATTLE quiet at $3 37½@$4 75 for fair Cows; $6@$7 for good smooth Shipping. FREIGHTS dull and nominal. RECEIPTS—7,000 bbls. Flour, 35,000 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats, 2,500 bushels Rye, 2,400 bushels Barley, 3,500 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,500 bbls. Flour, 31,000 bushels Wheat, 29,000 bushels Corn; 28,000 bushels Oats; 20,000 bushels Rye, 2,000 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 23.—TOBACCO firm and unchanged. COTTON heavy at 23c.@23¼c. FLOUR heavy; Fall Superfine, $3 85@$4 25; Extra, $4 37½@$4 75; Double Extra, $5@$5 50; Treble Extra, $5 50@$6 25; Fancy, $7@$7 50. WHEAT heavy; No. 2 Red Fall, 90c.@95c.; No. 1 Red Fall, $1@$1 03; Low Choice to Fancy, $1 10@$1 25; No. 1 White, $1 15; Choice, $1 28@$1 30. CORN firm; New White, in bulk, 72c.@77c.; Old, 93c.; New Yellow, in sacks, 88c.@89c.; Old, mixed, 92c.@93c.; Yellow, 95c.@96c.; Prime White, $1 05. OATS firm at 44c.@45c. in bulk; 49c.@50c. in sacks. BARLEY flat at $1@$1 08 for prime to strictly prime Minnesota. RYE firm at 75c. WHISKY steady at $1 05. PORK quiet at $30 50@$31. Dry-salted MEATS—Shoulders easier at 12¾c.@12½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16¼c.; Clear Sides, 16¾c. BACON—None out of smoke. LARD—Nothing doing. CATTLE steady at $2 50@$6. Live HOGS firm at $9 25@$10 25. RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,600 bbls.; Wheat, 10,000 bushels; Corn, 2,600 bushels; Oats, 1,700 bushels; Hogs, 3,500 head.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 23.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT quiet; held more firmly with but little offering; Red Winter, $1 05@$1 10 for Nos. 2 and 1. CORN advancing and scarce; Old, 98c.@$1; New, 84c.@85c.; supply not equal to the demand. OATS firmer and higher; No. 2, 50c.; No. 1, 52c. RYE steady at 85c.@90c. BARLEY quiet and unchanged. COTTON dull and unchanged. TOBACCO firm and in fair demand. WHISKY dull at $1 01@$1 02, with a light demand. PORK quiet; held at $32. LARD in demand at 17¾c.@18¼c. for Steam and Kettle, held ¼c.@½c. higher. Bulk MEATS held at 12½c. for Shoulders; 16¼c.@16½c. for Sides twenty days salted and packed; demand light. Live HOGS dull and nominal at $10 25@$10 75; receipts, 7,500 head. Green MEATS dull and nominal at 11¼c.@16c.; buyers offer ¼c. less. EXCHANGE dull; ¼@1-10 off buying.

OSWEGO, Nov. 23.—FLOUR is in good demand and market steady; sales, 1,800 bbls. at $6 25 for No. 1 Spring; $6 50 for Amber Winter; $7 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull; sales, 3,000 bushels Red Wabash at $1 22. CORN unchanged; sales, 3,400 bushels at $1. BARLEY in moderate demand; sales, 3,500 bushels Up Lake Canada at $1 03; 15,500 bushels do. at 1 03½; 25,000 bushels Bay Quinte at $1 18@1 23. RYE and PEAS quiet. CORNMEAL, $2 ₩ cwt. MILLFEED unchanged; Shorts, $18@$21; Shipstuffs, $23@$26; Middlings, $32@$33 ₩ ton. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat 15½c., Rye 15c., Barley 12½c., to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, $1; to New-York, 86c.; to Albany, 78c. Lake IMPORTS—22,300 bushels Wheat, 9,700 bushels Barley, 26,200 bushels Peas, 151,000 feet Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—2,290 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bushels Wheat, 62,000 bushels Barley, 14,800 bushels Rye, 10,500 bushels Oats, 1,109,000 feet Lumber.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 23.—COTTON less firm; Middling Upland, 25¼c.; Middling Orleans, 26c.@26¼c. FLOUR very dull; Superfine, $5@$5 25; Extras, $5 50@$5 62½; Northwestern and Pennsylvania Extra Family, $5 75@$6 62½; Ohio Extra Family, $6@$6 50; Fancy unchanged. WHEAT dull and lower; Prime Delaware Red, $1 35@$1 36; Pennsylvania Red, $1 36@$1 37; White, $1 40. RYE, $1 07@$1 10. CORN in fair demand; Old Yellow, $1 08@$1 10; New Yellow, 87c.@93c.; Mixed Western, $1 05@$1 06. OATS steady at 60c.@61c. PETROLEUM quiet and unchanged. COFFEE quiet. MOLASSES—Nothing doing. SUGAR firm; Cuba, 11¼c.@11⅝c. for fair and good refining; 11½c.@12¼c. for grocery grades. PROVISIONS unchanged. WHISKY sells slowly and unchanged.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 23.—COTTON firm; sales 23 bales; Low Middling unchanged. FLOUR steady; Extra Family, $5 75. WHEAT firm and unchanged. CORN firm at 85c. RYE firm at 80c. OATS firm at 50c. Live HOGS firm at $10 25@$10 75. TOBACCO active; sales 46 hhds. at $6 90@$8 for common new Lugs; $9@$15 for common to good medium; also, sales of 133 hhds. on private terms. PROVISIONS quiet. Old PORK, $31. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 13c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17c; Clear Sides, 17¾c. LARD, 18c. WHISKY dull at $1 02.

BUFFALO, Nov. 23.—RECEIPTS—1,500 bbls. Flour, 70,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Barley. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 85,000 bushels Corn, 14,000 bushels Oats. FREIGHTS nominal. FLOUR dull. WHEAT inactive; $1 05 bid, $1 10 asked, for No. 2 Milwaukee Club. CORN firm; sales 20,000 bushels No. 2 Western, in lots, at 95c. OATS dull; small, parcels sold at 52c. RYE nominally 88c.@90c. BARLEY—3,000 bushels of Canada sold at $1. PORK, $31 50@$32. LARD, 18¼c. HIGHWINES nominally $1 05.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 23.—COTTON closed active at 24c. for Middling; sales, 7,000 bales; receipts, 3,758 bales; exports—to Liverpool, 3,120 bales; to the Continent, 4,485 bales. FLOUR dull at $4 90 for Extra, $5 75 for Double Extra, and $6 25 for Treble Extra. Mess PORK advancing; sales at $33 50. BACON—Hams scarce; New, 22c.; Old, 30c. MOLASSES higher; Prime, 62c.@67c. All other articles are unchanged. GOLD, 126¾. Sterling Exchange, 137¾; New-York Sight Exchange, ½ ₩ cent. discount.

ALBANY, Nov. 23.—The demand for WHEAT is confined to the wants of local millers. RYE is dull, and is still held at $1 05, with buyers at $1. CORN is firm, with a moderate demand; sales 3,000 bushels Western Mixed at $1 10, on the spot. In BARLEY there is a lull, and the sales reported embrace 500 bushels No. 1 two-rowed at $1 05, in bulk, and 500 bushels do. at $1, in bags. OATS more active and higher, with sales of 16,000 bushels at 65c., in bags, in bulk at the elevator, in store and to arrive by boat.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 23.—COTTON dull but firm at 24¾c. for Middling. FLOUR quiet and steady at yesterday's quotations. WHEAT dull and lower; Prime to Choice Red at $1 30@$1 32. CORN firm; Prime New, 93c.@96c.; Old, $1@$1 05. OATS dull at 55c.@57c. RYE firmer; Prime, $1@$1 02. Mess PORK firm at $33. BACON steady; Rib Sides, 18¾c.; Clear Sides, 19½c.; Shoulders, 15¼c.; Hams, 21c. LARD firm at 19c. WHISKY—Fair business at $1 07.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 23.—Beef CATTLE—Receipts, 1,050 head. The demand has improved, and for the best kind prices are a shade higher, but for medium and common grades there is no change, they being rather slow of sale; sales of Extra at $12@$12 75; First quality, $11@$11 75; Second quality, $9 50@$10 75. SHEEP and LAMBS—Receipts, 10,502 head; prices for good lots were a trifle better; sales of Extra at $3 50@$4 25.

TOLEDO, Nov. 23.—FLOUR quiet. WHEAT steady; Regular White Michigan, $1 10; Amber, $1 11; No. 1 Red, $1 12; No. 2 Red, $1 07½; No. 3 Red, $1. CORN steady; No. 1, 92c.; No. 2, 90c. OATS advanced 1c.@2c.; No. 1, 55c. Dressed HOGS, $12@$12 50. RECEIPTS—2,800 bbls. Flour, 7,500 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—3,800 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 2,800 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 23.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT firm at 93c. for No. 1; 87½c. for No. 2. OATS steady and unchanged. CORN firm at 85c. for No. 2. RYE nominal. BARLEY unchanged. FREIGHTS nominal. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 140,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—9,000 bbls. Flour, 150,000 bushels Wheat.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 23.—COTTON dull at 23½c.; receipts, 703 bales; exports, 487 bales. FLOUR steady at $5 for Superfine. CORN, $1 15. OATS, 60c. PORK, $31 50@$32. LARD, 18¾c.@19½c. BACON steady; Shoulders, 17c.; Sides, 21c. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 13½c.; Sides, 17¼c.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 23.—WHEAT steady and unchanged. CORN firm; No. 1 Yellow, 97c.; No. 1 Mixed, 96c.; No. 2 Mixed, 93c. OATS firm and unchanged. RYE quiet and unchanged. BARLEY nominal.

DETROIT, Nov. 23.—WHEAT heavy; Extra White, $1 25@$1 26; No. 1 White, $1 18; Amber, $1 07. BARLEY, $1 80 ₩ cental. Dressed HOGS active at $11 50@$12 25.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 23.—COTTON closed dull; Low Middling, 23¼c.; receipts, 721 bales; exports, coastwise, 180 bales; sales, 60 bales.

MOBILE, Ala., Nov. 23.—There was a moderate demand to-day for Cotton, and the market closed quiet; sales 850 bales; Middling, 23¾c.; receipts, 1,704 bales; exports, 561 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 23.—Spirits of TURPENTINE quiet at 43c. RESIN quiet at $1 65 for No. 2, and $2 75@$3 25 for No. 1. Crude TURPENTINE firm at $1 75@$3 05. TAR steady at $2. COTTON quiet.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 23.—COTTON closed dull and easier; sales, 250 bales; Middling, 24¼c.; receipts, 1,629 bales; exports—to Great Britain, 2,674 bales; coastwise, 990 bales.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 23.—FLOUR weak; sales at $4 37½@$5 50. WHEAT very dull; sales at $1 50, the highest quotations. LEGAL TENDERS, 79.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 23.—COTTON closed weak; receipts, 2,875 bales; exports, 2,596 bales; sales, 600 bales; Middling, 23¾c.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 23.—COTTON closed easier; sales, 570 bales; receipts, 747 bales; Middling, 23c.@23¼c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 23.—Stocks steady; Pennsylvania State Sixes, third issue, 108; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 29; Reading Railroad, 49⅛; Pennsylvania Railroad, 54⅛. Gold, 126⅛.

[Advertisement.]

THE WORLD IS CERTAINLY ON THE MOVE.—Improvement and progress rule the hour, while the Occident and the Orient shake hands and rejoice. Superstitions and prejudices are giving way, and KNOX, of No. 212 Broadway, is the acknowledged champion hatter of the Metropolis. Statesmen and public functionaries, military and naval officers, all wear the Knox Hat, and "the man who laughs" is he who felicitates himself upon the ownership of a Knox Hat.

[Advertisement.]

PYLE'S O. K. SOAP is the kind that suits the economical; it dries hard, does not waste in use. All first-class grocers keep it. Depot, 350 Washington-st.

[Advertisement.]

Fine Silver-plated Ware, elegant designs, suitable for wedding and holiday presents, now offered at retail. J. L. HARLEM & CO., No. 41 Maiden-lane.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Java	Nov. 13	Liverpool	New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

Manhattan	Nov. 24	New-York	Liverpool.
Russia	Nov. 24	New-York	Liverpool.
Tarifa	Nov. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Main	Nov. 25	New-York	Bremen.
England	Nov. 27	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Washington	Nov. 27	New-York	Liverpool.
Lafayette	Nov. 27	New-York	Havre.

FOR HAVANA.

Morro Castle	Nov. 25	New-York	Havana.
Rapidan	Nov. 27	New-York	Havana.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

WEDNESDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *Russia*, close at Post Office at 8 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	5 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

NOV. 23.—*In steamship Hammonia, for Hamburg.*—R. Martin and lady, H. G. Fraser, Chas. von Boeckenbach, Ferd. von Loehr, H. Leboisheuer, S. M. Giddings, J. L. Taylor, B. Simon, Oscar Strassburger, S. Hirschbach and son, L. F. Dommerich, Hch. Murbach, Leopold Kraus, O. B. Brown, Michael Muller, H. Truitt, Mrs. Jackson Matthews, J. G. Adolph, Rich. McClure, George Graaf, and others in the steerage.

Nov. 23.—*In steamship South America, for St. Thomas.*—Captain and Mrs. C. D. Hancox, son and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Cotton, son and child, F. Seiben, M. Cintron, Arthur Leffingwell, Alonso D. Morgan, A. J. Alcarda, H. C. De Rivera, S. Rosa, Chas. Bord, Richard H. Morris, R. M. M. Sherry, J. Phillips, Francis Meeks, Miss R. Meeks, Miss S. King, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Aymar, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. H. Trowbridge, L. L. Dufourcy, Simon Stern, Edward Crossa, C. T. Latham and servant, Mrs. N. H. Stockwell and child, Miss Latham, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Burgess, Silas McLean, C. W. Lind, Mrs. S. W. Lind, Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Belfield and child, Geo. P. Phillips, R. O'Carroll, General and Mme. La Roche and family, Jno. Monterossi, Mr. and Mrs. M. Randall, Joseph Guinet, Mdlle Blaine, G. Decamp, Mr. and Mrs. Jackson Patterson, Francis Davis, Dr. Cornet.

Passengers Arrived.

NOV. 23.—*In steamship Silesia, from Hamburg.*—Edward Weil, Julius Molter, wife, 2 children and servant, Dr. Max Schuler and wife, Kunigunde Sonntag and 2 children, George Gunther, Caecilie Kirsting and child, Emilie Steinert, Mrs. Dannot and daughter, Miss Janes, Stilmann Witt and wife, Colonel W. H. Witt, wife, child and servant, Sarah Kern, Frans Day, Rosa Harrington, Ed. H. Dening, Mrs. Worthington and daughter, W. S. Hard, Mr. Depau, Louise Changl, Sophie Marywell, Mr. Lees, wife, 2 children and domestic, Annie Bowler, Louis Switzer, Maria Lafuente, B. S. Cohn, Mr. Benkert and wife, William Price, Julius Meyer, W. S. Roclosson, Jules Amos, Andreas Siessenbuttel, C. F. Krutmeyer, Friedr. Oppenheimer, Dr. H. Neumann, Henry Levy, Felix Bettger, Aug. Bettger, Max Bubin, Magda Hehr and child, Jos. Heyne, Sigism. Steinharter, Marie Lehmann and child, M. Hamburger, Oscar Mosig, B. Aronsohn, Ferd. Baetz, Zacharias Oppenheim, Wm. Sulzer, Agathe Troug, H. Harder, wife and child, Ida Voeke, Heinr. Weistrupp and child, Jacob Baser and wife, Philippine Schafer, M. Mendel, Adam Stiefel and wife, Adam Stiefel, Maria Harth, John Sohn, L. Pfeffermann, J. Lucy and wife, C. Frank, W. Schaper, Wm. Masche and wife, Conrad Cox, Julie Goanini, Carl Hofhainz and family, Adele Franklin, Philipp Dollen, Francois Garollo and wife, Faustina Relalletta, Leopold Buhler, Fried. Muhlhausen, Maurice K. Turk, Edward Graves, Jno. B. Johnston, Sophie Rink, C. Harra.

Nov. 23.—*In steamship Java, from Liverpool.*—Mr. Speyer, Miss H. S. Barlow, Mr. and Mrs. Dextes, 2 children, governess and nurse, Mr. Muir, N. Ulson, Rev. E. Cassidy, Rev. E. Murphy, Rev. M. M. Grash, Mr. and Mrs. Bush, Miss S. Wood, Jas. Walton, Mr. Gunthern, M. Grant, F. Slack, Mrs. Knotwell and daughter, Mr. Shawcross, Mr. Bronz, E. Meay, Mr. Carter, Wm. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Wayte and 2 children, Mrs. Kershaw and 2 daughters, J. B. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. McTavish, 3 children, governess and nurse, General and Mrs. Fremont, Mr. Fagan, Mr. Brastow, N. S. Ruce, Mr. Trevana, Mr. Rutherford, Mr. Denhof and son, Henry Adderly, Mr. Burke, Mr. Tucker, M. Oliz, F. Johnson, Mr. Jay, Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher, and 281 in the steerage.

Nov. 23.—*In steamship City of Washington, from Liverpool.*—Mrs. and Miss Pinie, Mr. Graveson, lady and daughter, F. Cook and lady, Mr. Pendleton, lady, infant and servant, Dr. McShane, U. S. A., T. P. Buckley, Jno. M. Faber, R. Woizel, J. A. Harlick, Rev. J. B. Wakefield, C. M. Brown, S. Hannaford, Thos. Sheehan, Mr. Baker, J. Emery, J. Sullivan, Thomas Clarke, Rev. S. A. Mutchison, Mrs. E. Jenkins and infant, Mrs. Torrence, Mrs. Evir and infant, Mr. Sanahe.

Nov. 23.—*In steamship Minnesota, from Liverpool.*—Rev. Robt. Davidson, Mrs. Davidson, W. H. Beadean, Jas. Sheldon, Mr. and Miss Whittenham, Mr. Morrison, Jno. Banbridge, S. Dalfren, Captain J. N. Forbes, Mrs. M. A. Potter, Mrs. Jane Tarbox, S. C. Perkins, Mrs. Perkins, Mr. Fisher and son, Mrs. Dora Banbridge, and Master Fred. Banbridge.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 57 | Sun sets..... 4 36 | Moon rises. 9 41

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 10 08 | Gov. Island. 11 57 | Hell Gate.. 1 19

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Nov. 23.

Cleared.

Steamships Russia, (Br.,) Lott, Liverpool, Chas. G. Francklyn; Manhattan, (Br.,) Forsyth, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; South America, Tinklespaugh, Rio Janeiro, W. R. Garrison; Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Charleston, Berry, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; Niagara, Blakeman, Richmond, &c., N. L. McCready; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, W. P. Clyde.

Barks Kingdom of Belgium, (Br.,) Share, London, Peabody, Willis & Co.; H. A. Litchfield, Spalding, Elizabethport, J. S. Ingraham.

Brigs M. A. Smith, Ray, Salerno, W. Ray & Co.; Jenny, (Dan.,) Lauretzen, Porto Cabello, Booner, Graves & Co.; Geo. Downes, Lanfare, Demerara, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Wiley Smith, (Br.,) Rogers, St. Pierre, C. E. Staples & Co.; Hampden, Perkins, Charleston, Bentley, Miller & Thomas; Lizabel, Ryder, Baltimore, W. Ray & Co.

Schooners Eothen, Miller, Grand Canary, Dollner, Potter & Co.; Czar, Hammond, Jacksonville, W. Ray & Co.; Emma Green, Collins, Savannah, Bentley, Miller & Thomas; J. M. Richards, Irving, Charleston, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; F. R. Baird, Ireland, Charleston, N. L. McCready & Co.; A. P. Cranmer, Cranmer, Baltimore, N. L. McCready & Co.; Helen Mar, Nickerson, Baltimore, Baker & Dayton; Champion, Clark, Boston.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Washington, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool Nov. 11, via Queenstown 12th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Nov. 19, lat. 48 28, lon. 46 10, passed a four-master steamer, bound E.; 20th, lat. 44 30, lon. 56 23, passed a steamer supposed the Nemesis, hence for Liverpool; 22d, lat. 40 56, lon. 68, passed ship Tecumseh, from Liverpool (Oct. 25) for New-York.

Steamship Silesia, (N. G.,) Trautmann, Hamburg Nov. 10, via Havre 13th, with mdse. and 419 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Has had strong westerly gales the first part of the passage; the latter part variable winds and fine weather.

Steamship Java, (Br.,) Cook, Liverpool Nov. 13, and Queenstown 14th, with mdse. and passengers to C. G. Francklyn.

Steamship Minnesota, (Br.,) Price, Liverpool Nov. 10, via Queenstown 11th, with mdse. and 358 passengers to Williams & Guion.

Steamship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, Nov. 20, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. R. Garrison.

Steamship Brunette, Freeman, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to J. Lorillard.

Steamship Saratoga, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Ship Duisberg, (N. G.,) Holjer, Newcastle, Eng., Sept. 21, with mdse. to H. & F. W. Meyer. Came the middle passage, and had light winds to Bermuda, since strong E. and S. E. gales.

Bark Louisa, (Norw.,) Dagly, Bristol, Eng., 50 ds., in ballast to Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann. Came the middle passage, and had light variable winds to Bermuda, since westerly gales; Nov. 17, lat. 28 26, lon. 68 30, exchanged signals with frigate Duisburg, flying North German flag.

Bark Peter Richmers, (N. G.,) Meyer, Whampoa July 21, and Hong Kong July 25, with teas to Ruger Bros. Passed Cape of Good Hope Oct. 2, St. Helena 14th, and crossed the equator 27th. Has had light winds the entire passage.

Bark Lord Palmerston, (of Cape Town, W. C. A.,) McCready, Buenos Ayres 52 ds., with hides, &c., to W. H. Halsey. Crossed the equator Oct. 25, in lon. 40, and has had very heavy weather for the last 15 ds.

Brig Walrus, (of St. John, N. F.,) Dwyer, Battle Harbor, Labrador 62 ds., with fish to R. P. Currie. Sept. 22, in entering the harbor of Fort-au-Chaux, N. F., struck on a bar, and remained aground 5 hours; lost half of keel, 10 feet of stern, and had several planks broken had to go on dry dock for repairs, and remained until Nov. 11.

Brig Mary E. Thayer, Baker, Smyrna Sept. 23, with fruit to Gomes, Wallis & Co. Sld. in co. with bark E. H. Yarrington, for Boston; had light westerly winds down the Mediterranean, and passed Gibraltar Oct. 15; Nov. 17, encountered a heavy S. E. gale, and since had a continuation of heavy weather.

Brig Alpha, (of Sydney, C. B.,) Dodd, Cow Bay 12 ds., with coal and 4 passengers to Block House Mining Co.—vessel to C. B. Swain. Experienced strong westerly gales the whole passage.

Brig Suwannee, Scott, Demerara 24 ds., with sugar to E. T. Smith & Co. Nov. 19, off Hatteras, encountered a heavy gale from S. E., lasting 12 hours, but received no damage.

Schr. Ellen Perkins, (of Bangor,) Perkins, Parnahiba, Brazil, 30 ds., with hides and drywoods to L. E. Amsinck & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Has had light baffling winds to Hatteras, and since S. E. gales, with thunder and lightning. Left no American vessels in port.

Schr. Ann Dole, (of Cold Spring,) Halsey, Newbern, N. C., 4 ds., with cotton and naval stores to Jonas Smith & Co. Nov. 19, off Hatteras, had a S. E. gale, and carried away main boom.

Schr. D. F. Keeling, Robinson, Georgetown, S. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. Oliver Scofield, Dissosway, Baltimore, for Hoboken.

Schr. A. Heaton, Nickerson, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Caroline, Wallace, Calais, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. The Chief, Fitch, Nantucket, with fish to D. Haley.

Schr. J. D. Ingraham, Nickerson, Haddam, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Julia Baker, Raymond, Providence, for Georgetown.

Schr. Marion Draper, Meady, Gardiner, Me., with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Fannie G. Warren, Russell, Portland, Conn., for Philadelphia.

Schr. John McDivitt, Mullen, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Clara, Cox, Georgetown, D. C., for Hoboken.

Schr. J. M. Taylor, Fowler, Albany, for Providence.

Schr. Stephen Waterman, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. Chase, Strout, Rockland, via Fall River.

Schr. George W. Stetson, Harwich.

Schr. D. Davison, Smith, New-Haven.

Schr. Chas. H. Northam, Pelton, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Ira Bliss, Hudson, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. R. T. Graham, Wilson, Providence.

Schr. Seud, Bennett, Portland, Conn.

Schr. E. Wooten, Young, Stonybrook.

Schr. Veranda,Ponder, Branford.

WIND—At sunset, calm and cloudy.

Sailed.

Steamships Hammonia, for Hamburg; South America, for Rio Janeiro; Charleston, for Charleston; Virgo, for Savannah; ships Agra, for Melbourne; Goschen, for Genoa.

Below.

Bark Doris Broderson, (Dan.,) from Rio Janeiro Oct. 8.

Ship Lake Ontario, (Br.,) Benson Oct. 29, with mdse. to Geo. H. Martin.

Brig Blanch, (Br.,) Dean, from Guantanamo 16 ds., with sugar, &c., to J. F. Whitney & Co. Is anchored on the Bar.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 23.—Arr. ship Fearless, from Penang; barks Merrimac, from Zaza; S. W. Swasey, from Rosario; brigs Julia, from Malaga; Topaz, from Port-au-Platte; Magdalena, from Cienfuegos; Ocean Belle, from [illegible]; [illegible], from [illegible]; Emma, from Port Elizabeth; E. Stevens, from Philadelphia; schrs. Maggie Bell, from New-York; George E. Thatcher, from Liverpool; Verilas, from Port-au-Prince.

Spoken—Nov. 7, lat. 28 40, lon. 59 10, schr. C. S. Bayles, from Genoa for New-York.

Nov. 21, lat. 39 40, lon. 70 20, ship Therese, from Boston for Savannah.

Nov. 8, lat. 45, lon. 35, ship George B. McClellan, from Liverpool for New-York.

Below—Bark A. Houghton, from Sierra Leone; brig J. M. Wiswell, from Malaga.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 23.—Arr. steamer Champion, New-York; schr. R. E. Packer, Weymouth, Mass.

Sld. steamer James Adger, New-York; brig George Balch, Wilmington, N. C.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 23.—Passed in for Baltimore—Brigs Delaware, from Demarara; Italia, from Ponce, P. R.

Passed out—Schr. Emma, from Petersburg for Georgetown, S. C.

Passed up for Norfolk—British steamship Castilla, from New-Orleans for Liverpool.

Passed out—Bark Caroline Le Mont, for Savannah.

HOLMES' HOLE, Nov. 21, A. M.—Arr. brig Adelaide, Charleston, S. C., 23 ds., for Boston; had N. W. gales; was 23 ds. south of Hatteras. In the S. E. gale of the 17th inst., lost deckload of resin and iron.

Also arr. schr. Billow, New-York, for Salem.

Passed by—Brig Ocean Belle, (of Boston,) Inanqua 17 ds. for Boston; had heavy weather on the Coast; split sails, &c.; reports left Inanqua 2d inst. Saw brig Maria, (of Portland.) The brig Corina, (Br.,) from St. Marc for Boston, was lost on Inanqua on the 24th of October. Vessel total loss; crew, cargo and material saved.

Sld. barks Merrimac and Josephine; brigs Nath. Stevens and Hattie E. Wheeler; schrs. F. A. Heath, Guiding Star, Emma, (Br.,) John W. Hall, New Globe, Hattie, Abbie Ingalls, Hepsibah, George & Albert, John McAdam, Everglade, Mary J. Adams, C. Newkirk, Bedabedee, Free Wind, Orralo, R. R. Higgins, Nellie Brown, Owen P. Hinds, Paulilon, Sea Breeze, Addie L. Cutler, Alice Baker, Maracaibo, Edward H. Furber, Albert Mason, Pinta, C. W. May, Edward Kidder, Fanny Barney, Fred. W. Walton, Billow.

P. M., passed by—Schr. King Bird, (Br.,) Philadelphia, for St. John, N. B.

Sld. schr. James Ponder.

22d, A. M.—Arr. brig Thomas Owen, (of Portland,) for Boston; Aylesford, (Br.,) Baltimore, for Halifax; Ida Cutten, (Br.,) New-Haven, for St. John, N. B.; schrs. E. P. Newcomb and L. M. Jenkins, Wellfleet, for Tangier; P. L. Winton, Provincetown, for do.; Franklin, L. A. Johnson, Elvira, and Nicola, Rondout, for Boston; Helen Mar, Pamlico Sound, Me., 8 ds., for do.; Ariel, Elizabethport, for do.; Hannibal, Philadelphia, for do.; Hiawatha, do., for Newburyport; Alice D. Grace, do., for Salem; Prudence, New-York, for do.; G. W. Kimball, Jr., do., for Weymouth; Tiger, do., for Rockport, Me.; Mabel Hall, Mattapony River, Va., for Rockland.

Sld. schrs. Maggie M. Weaver, E. & L. Cordery, and James Satterthwaite.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 23.—Sld. ship Lillian, for Liverpool.

PORTLAND, Nov. 23.—The steamship Nestorian, Captain Aird, of the Montreal Ocean Steamship Co.'s Line, arrived here last night in 11 ds. from Liverpool. She brings 28 cabin and 195 steerage passengers, and a full cargo. The Nestorian is the first steamer of the season at this port.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 23.—Arr. steamships Carroll, Baltimore; Tonawanda, Philadelphia; San Jacinto, New-York.

Cld. brig John Sherwood, Montevideo; bark Canada, Liverpool; steamships North Point, Baltimore; Leo, New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 23.—Arr. ships El Dorado, from New-York; Cape Clear, from New-York; Two Brothers, from Baltimore.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 23.—Arr. steamer Fairbanks, New-York.

Cld. steamships Regulator and W. P. Clyde, for New-York.

Spoken, &c.

G. W. Morris—Brig, from Surinam for Boston, Nov. 3, lat. 18 20, lon. 60.

Serina—Bark, from Montevideo for Pernambuco, Oct. 21, lat. 11 40 S., lon. 33.

Frances Jane—Brig, from Rio Janeiro for Baltimore, 46 ds. out, Nov. 16, lat. 29 30, lon. 71 40.

E. C. Scranton—Ship, from Liverpool for New-Orleans, Nov. 3, lat. 22 50, lon. 42 10.

Freda—Dutch bark, from Batavia for Amsterdam, Sept. 27, lat. 32, lon. 29.

Delphis—Br. bark, from Shanghae for London, 73 ds. out, Sept. 29, lat. 32, lon. 26.

Ada—Br. ship, from Shanghae for London, Oct. 6, lat. 39 S., lon. 10 E.

Herman Fredrich—N. G. brig, from Hamburg for Port-au-Platte, 41 ds. out, Nov. 8, lat. 20 N., lon. 56 W.

Foreign Ports.

At Cow Bay, Nov. 11, brig A. P. L., for New-York in 2 or 3 ds.

HAVANA, Nov. 23.—The bark Ocean Home has arrived at Matanzas from New-York. She encountered a violent storm, during which a boiler was washed from her deck.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

LONDONDERRY, Nov. 23.—The steamship Moravian, from Quebec, arrived at this port to-day.

TIFFANY & CO.

ARE OPENING DAILY THEIR

IMPORTATIONS

FOR THE

HOLIDAYS.

BRONZES.

CLOCKS, MANTEL SETS, COUPES, VASES.

FIGURES, VASES AND CARD RECEIVERS FOR NEWELS AND HALLS.

THE CHOICEST WORKS OF

EMILE HEBERT.

"*Sesostris and Netocris*," "*Antiope*," "*Thetis*."

ALBERT CARRIER.

Dancing Girl, "*Autumn*," "*Undine*," *Girl Reading*, *Amazon*, "*Psyche*," *Groupe Bacchante*, "*Œdipus*."

E. CARLIER.

"*La Cruche Cassée*."

E. AIZELIN.

"*Suzannah*."

DUMAIGE.

"*Penelope and Telemachus*," "*Tragedy*," "*Fire and Air*," "*Le Soir*," "*Hero*."

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IN BRONZE ARGENTE:

Heron, Abyssinian Swallow, Merino Sheep, Pheasants, Larks, &c.

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NEW GROUP,

"*Huntsman and Dogs*."

THE BEST WORKS OF

BARYE AND PAUTROT.

BARBEDIENNE'S REDUCTIONS.

"*Last Hours of Napoleon*."

BY VELA.

FROM THE ANTIQUE.

"*Venus*" *of Milo*, "*Apollo Belvidere*," "*Mercury*" *of John of Bologna*, "*Diana*" *De Gabier*, "*Dying Gladiator*," *&c.*

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SKATES.—NEW-YORK CLUB GENUINE ARTICLE. DEPOT NO. 479 BROADWAY, BETWEEN GRAND AND BROOME STS. LEWIS P. TIBBALS. ALSO TOYS FOR THE HOLIDAYS IN VARIETY.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS

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UNION ADAMS & CO.

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Patent Merino Vests,
Patent Merino Drawers,
Fine Wool Under Vests,
Fine Wool Drawers,
Scarlet Cashmere Vests,
Fine Cardigan Jackets,
Balmoral Stockings,
Kid and Buck Gloves,
Castor and Cloth Gloves,
Roman Scarfs and Sashes.

For Misses.

Patent Merino Vests,
Patent Merino Drawers,
Patent Merino Stockings,
Scarlet Cashmere Stockings,
Black Cashmere Stockings,
Kid and Buck Gloves,
Cloth and Castor Gloves,
Fine Cardigan Jackets,
Fleecy Cotton Hosiery,
Roman Scarfs and Sashes.

For Gentlemen.

Shirts, Collars and Cuffs,
Undershirts and Drawers,
All Wool Undershirts,
All Wool Under Drawers,
Scarlet Cashmere Shirts,
Scarlet Cashmere Drawers,
Buckskin Shirts and Drawers,
Buckand Cloth Gloves,
Kid and Castor Gloves,
Scarfs, Ties, and Stocks.

For Youth.

Patent Merino Shirts,
Patent Merino Drawers,
All Wool Undershirts,
All Wool Drawers,
Fine Woolen Hosiery,
Knitted Mitts and Gloves,
Wristlets, Mittens,
Suspenders, Ties,
Merino Stockings,
Roman Scarfs, and Ties.

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SEVEN PER CENT.

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FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

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CAPITAL STOCK..........$3,000,000.

TOTAL ISSUE OF BONDS..........$2,000,000.

Length of road, 117 5-100 miles. The bonds are limited to less than $18,000 per mile, and are secured by a First Mortgage on the entire property of the Company, which cost about $40,000 per mile, and which, we can say with the utmost confidence, will be worth soon after the completion of the road at least double its cost. The consolidation of this line with the Indianapolis, Crawfordsville and Danville Road, places over two hundred miles under one management, and furnishes still further security to the bondholders, these bonds having been assumed (a virtual guarantee) by the consolidated Company, under the name of the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad Company. This is an east and west road, connecting with direct lines to Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore on the east, and with the Pacific Roads on the west. It runs through the richest and most populous district of Illinois, the local business of which will be more than sufficient to sustain it, while the through business (which will be limited only by the capacity of the road) must make it one of the best paying railways in the country. The greater part of the road is now finished, and the balance will be completed and thoroughly equipped by the 1st of January next.

Over two-thirds of the loan has been taken by actual investors. We continue to offer, for the present, the balance at 95 and accrued interest in currency, at which price they pay about 10 per cent. interest in currency—50 per cent. more than Governments. The high premium which the stock of all the East and West roads in Illinois commands justifies the belief that the stock of this road will also soon sell above par, thus making the convertible clause of the bond a valuable option.

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